

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

## ITALIANS STRIVE TO AVOID A CLASH ON ELECTORAL LAW

Last Effort Being Made to Reconcile Differences Between Government and Popular Party

King Confers With Benito Mussolini and Later With Signor Giolitti and Socialist Leader

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, July 14.—In reply to the contradiction by the Bulgarian delegation at Washington of my cable of June 16, the writer maintains that he rendered faithfully the opinion of the press. He would like to tell the Legation to which his parties belong, Simon Radoff, the Bulgarian delegate to Lamassane, and Profs. Micallef and Miellet, who were appointed ambassadors in European capitals? Why was not Costa Radoff, the Stamboulsky Minister of Rome, removed when the others were discarded?

Eleutherion Vema, a great Venetian organ, in a series of articles by its efficient correspondent at Sofia, furnishes crushing statements of fact concerning the dubious character of the Bulgarian Government in power, and emphasizes the important part played by Macedonian autonomists in the control of state affairs. Out of 60 Macedonian organizations, 25 are at Sofia. Why are so many centered in the capital? The Bulgarian budget, which has not yet been published, was secured by the correspondent named, and it reveals a prospective organization of 35,000 men in the regular army in lieu of the 20,000 which are sanctioned by the Treaty of Neuilly. The writer, fervently desiring friendship, asks: Why should

## ALLIANCE OF BALKAN PEOPLES PROPOSED TO RESTRAIN TURKS

Allied Offer to Leave Warships at Constantinople in Order to Prevent Atrocities Is Resented by Turks

By Special Cable

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A press dispatch from Edessa to Macedonia states that the Greek authorities have obtained information that Macedonian Bulgarian organizations are preparing numerous bodies of armed men, particularly Comitans, which consists of 58, of whom 10 are armed with rifles, hand grenades and mitrailleuses.

The allied proposal to leave warships in Constantinople for the prevention of any atrocities that might ensue is met by the Turks with vehement opposition. Ismet Pasha has sent a note of protestation to England demanding the immediate departure of the warships, simultaneously with the evacuation.

Mr. Domidis, director of the National Bank, is now in Geneva, discussing with the League of Nations concerning the loan for the refugees which was proposed by Lord Robert Cecil. The London Greek banks have consented to subscribe toward the loan, each in proportion to its capital. This is regarded as substantial proof of its success.

## MINNESOTA AT SEA AS JOHNSON-PREUS SENATE DRIVE ENDS

Farmer-Laborites and Republicans Both Claim Victory at Polls on Monday

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE  
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 14.—With the price of wheat tumbling below \$1 at Chicago and the Federal Court in the same city making permanent the Daugherty rail injunction of 1922, Republican hopes of winning Monday's senatorial election in Minnesota are none too confident. The Farmer-Labor Swedish immigrant, Magnus Johnson, as the partner of Henrik Shipstead and the satellite of Robert M. La Follette, looms on the political horizon.

The fight is closing with probable results in complete doubt. Few elections in any state ever were fraught with greater uncertainty. Optimism, which is the rule in all well-regulated political camps at such an hour, prevails a little more persuasively among the Farmer-Laborites than among the Republicans.

The adherents of Gov. J. A. O. Preus quietly claim victory for him by "a firm majority" which they say may range anywhere between 4000 and 10,000. Mr. Johnson's managers in more stentorian tones estimate the Meeker County dirt farmer's triumph by anything from 20,000 to 70,000. They remain skeptics that Mr. Shipstead overcame Frank B. Kellogg in 1922 by 83,000. They declare that the conditions of distress and discontent in rural Minnesota which caused the landslide are immeasurably worse today. They seem convinced that Mr. Johnson's triumph on Monday will be commendably impressive.

Great Power Project for Susquehanna River

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, July 14

PERMISSION has been granted by the Susquehanna Power Company of New York by the Federal Power Commission to construct a water power plant on the Susquehanna River to cost approximately \$50,000,000, and supply 360,000 horsepower of electricity, or enough to meet all the needs of a city twice the size of Baltimore, Md.

Construction of a dam 103 feet high at Conowingo, Md., will establish a lake about 6½ miles long. It is planned to sell the electricity to public utilities and industries in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey.

## INDIANS DECIDE TO STAY IN LEAGUE

Speakers Emphasize Valuable Work of Organization and High Position Held by India

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, July 14.—A motion was brought forward in the Legislative Assembly by Sir Deva Prasad Sarbadhikary in favor of India withdrawing from the League of Nations. The motion was withdrawn after several Indian speakers pointed out the value of the work the League was performing in Japan, China, and Persia.

The international labor organization, which was really part of the League, has done valuable work for India.

India's interests have been warmly defended at Geneva by Lord Chelmsford. India was given a place in the League on account of its services in the Great War. Now one of the most important members must jealously guard its position in the League which was always open to hear grievances as was shown in the case of South Africa.

A further debate was held on the civil services, one member asking no alteration in pay of pension as a condition of the Indian imperial services, prior to the Indian Legislature being given an opportunity to express its views, but complained that public servants in India were ultimately responsible to the home Parliament, and not to the Indian Legislature, which knew far more about the matter.

The home member, replying, showed that the rate of Indianization was in excess of that sanctioned by the regulations. He agreed that the recommendations of the public service commission should be placed before the Legislature for consideration.

## INTERNATIONAL LAW ACADEMY OPENED

THE HAGUE, July 14.—The Academy of International Law was inaugurated today in the grand hall of the Peace Palace in the presence of members of the Permanent Court of International Justice, professors of international law, and other dignitaries.

Prof. James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, said the academy idea was carried out with the co-operation of the Carnegie organization.

## PARTY CONVENTION CITY STILL UNNAMED

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Charles D. Hilles, Republican National Committee man from New York, who left for Europe today on the President Harding, asserted it had not yet been decided to hold the national convention in Chicago as was indicated in dispatches from that city. Cleveland, Washington, D. C., and San Francisco were bidders for the convention, he declared, adding that a final decision would not be made until the committee meets in December.

## POWERS SEEK TO FORM A PLAN FOR REHABILITATION OF CHINA

Policy for Larger Chinese Problems to Be Considered When Bandit Outrages Are Disposed Of

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The powers interested in China are seeking to work out a plan by which the Chinese Government may be rehabilitated before the conference on extraterritoriality scheduled to meet in Peking on Nov. 1, it was learned here from official sources.

When the problems growing out of the bandit outrages, on which the diplomatic corps in Peking is working at present, have been disposed of, the subject of a general policy for the larger Chinese problems will be taken up. This will have to be a policy satisfactory to all the powers and at the same time recognizing the legitimate ambition and just rights of China.

The November conference, originally slated for a date three months after the close of the Washington Arms Conference, was postponed at the request of Nov. 1. Its purpose is to enable a commission consisting of representatives of the interested powers to inquire into the present practice of extraterritoriality, or right of foreigners to trial in consular courts, and the laws and judicial methods of China, with a view of reporting to the governments of the interested powers as to means of improving existing con-

ditions with a view to eventual relinquishment of extraterritorial rights.

This commission will have powers of rather a wide scope, under the resolution to which China has agreed and an opportunity will be afforded at that time for a full investigation of conditions.

Further opportunity for thorough investigation of Chinese internal affairs will be afforded with the meeting of the Special Tariff Conference, which under the Arms Conference agreements, is to meet in China within three months after the tariff treaty comes into effect, for the purpose of abolishing the special taxes and allowing China an increased tariff of 2½ per cent. Should the French Parliament follow up its favorable action on the naval and four-power treaties by similar action on the Chinese treaties, the proposed tariff conference would probably fall upon almost the same date as the meeting of the commission on extraterritoriality.

The procedure most likely to be followed in developing a plan for comprehensive action on the part of the powers with respect to China, is for each of the governments concerned to draft a plan showing clearly just how far it is willing to go in the matter. These plans could then be exchanged and compared and a common course of action agreed upon by means of elimination or substitution.

## STEPS ARE TAKEN TO END 12-HOUR DAY

Elbert H. Gary Says Shifting of Men Probably Will Start in Six Weeks

Big Vote Predicted

Washington, July 14

BOTH sides are constrained to end the State's full vote of \$60,000. Fewer than 400,000 men and women voted at the June primaries but the organized drive to arouse laggard voters may bring out 600,000 on July 16.

The Republicans depend on victory mainly on the vote of the metropolitan district of Minneapolis and Hennepin County. It was there, in the gubernatorial fight of November, 1922, that Governor Preus rolled up a lead of 15,000 odd against the same Magnus Johnson he is now combating, and obtained the slight margin Mr. Johnson had won in the rest of the State.

Whether Minnesota voters, of whom are on vacation in the lake regions will come home to vote, and whether Magnus Johnson's down-state majority will be as slim as it was last year—those are the questions causing Republican managers today the greatest perplexity. At least can be said that they are prepared for the worst.

Proud, Minnesota, the Common

wealth that sent Alexander Ramsey, William H. Windom, William D. Washburn, Cushman K. Davis, Knute Nelson and Mr. Kellogg to the United States Senate—is plainly upset by the prospect of a Magnus Johnson senatorship, due to the kind of campaign that has been waged on his behalf. Minnesotans declare it the most brazenly avowed plea for a "Bolshevik" America yet launched. They say it has been a campaign entirely devoid of any constructive political thought or program.

"Plans are now being developed. It will require a considerable length of time to complete the change."

"If I said I was going around the world next week, what would it mean?" It would mean that I was going to start around the world next week. The actual trip would take a much longer time."

JAPANESE PROTEST  
CHINESE BOYCOTT

By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, China, July 14.—The Japanese Chambers of Commerce both in Japan and China have opened a conference in which the anti-Japanese boycott of China is the chief topic.

M. Yonesata, chairman of the conference, warns China that Japanese patience is nearly exhausted.

Protests, he affirms, are useless; the time has come for Japan to disregard notes and to formulate drastic counter-measures. The speakers indicate that Chihli and the Yangtze Valley are the main areas affected. The Manchurian trade is not hindered.

Wall Street Assailed

Wall Street has been exorcized "up hill and down dale." There has been loud talk about the "enslaved serfs of plutocratic wealth who rule at Washington" and fiery demands that these "tools of Morgan and the Steel Trust" make way for simon-pure representatives of "the common people."

Magnus Johnson's antipathy to dress suits has been exploited in the manner that Jerry Simpson in Kansas a generation ago capitalized his re-pugnance to socks. Washington has been depicted as within the grip of a "dress suit lobby" and Minnesota urged to send a dirt farmer there to help "Dentist" Shipstead "pull its teeth."

The Harding Administration has been assailed in vituperative language as not only a failure but criminally reckless to its trust. No language to that end has been found too violent.

Johnson's supporters "make no bones" about the specific ambition they cherish. They declare his election is necessary in order to make Senator La Follette and his so-called Progressive bloc the absolute wielders of the balance of power in the Sixty-Eighth Congress.

Governor Preus' friends took up this charge and pictured the ignominy of a Minnesota in the tow of the "Emperor of Wisconsin." To that argument one of Magnus Johnson's leather-lunged spokesmen last night at St. Paul shrieked the reply that "Minnesota would rather have a man who is the echo of Robert M. La Follette than one who is the jumping jack of Henry Cabot Lodge." It is on these lines that the Johnson campaign mainly has been waged.

Johnson Platform

Mr. Johnson is battling on a platform which contains all the stereotyped Farmer Laborists—co-operative marketing, nationalism of all public utilities, stronger Government supervision of the federal reserve system, control of the packing industry, soldiers bonds to be financed out of excess profits taxes, and ruthless warfare on all trusts, real or imaginary.

But the issue in which the Johnsonites are laying perhaps paramount stress is the La Follette scheme for curbing the power of the United

## AMERICA TAKES STEPS TO FULFILL TREATY TERMS

DFFINITE steps toward fulfilling the terms of the Naval Limitation Treaty, now ratified by all the powers, were taken today by Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, when he called a meeting of a naval committee to arrange details of scrapping the battleships abandoned under the limitation program.

## FRENCH SKEPTICAL OF ALLIED ACCORD

Expectant Attitude Adopted Till British Note Makes Position Definite

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, July 14.—An authoritative French statement has been made to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor regarding the Baldwin declaration. It emphasizes the necessity of waiting until the precise terms of the proposed British reply to Germany are received before a definite conclusion may be drawn.

It is not the Baldwin declaration in itself which is of any importance, it is rather the action which results from it. That action will be embodied in the draft note to be submitted for the consideration of the French next week. Therefore the French adopt an expectant attitude, while recognizing the friendly character of the British phraseology, are skeptical about the possibility of agreeing to a common reply as proposed.

The outstanding fact for the French remains that a convention was signed in 1912 by which Italy formally bound itself to interest itself no further in Morocco.

Italy bases its demand for intervention on the importance of the Tangier problem, on a solution of which largely depends the equilibrium in the Mediterranean. If Italy intervenes in the experts' conference, it is expected to support the Anglo-Spanish point of view.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

ITALY SEEKS TO JOIN  
TANGIER CONFERENCE

By Special Cable

ROME, July 14.—Italy is seeking to obtain admission to the conference of experts on the Tangier question held in London. Apparently France opposes Italy's admission on the ground that a convention was signed in 1912 by which Italy formally bound itself to interest itself no further in Morocco.

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## BANKERS CALL FLEXIBLE TARIFF MEASURE THAT AIDS GAMBLERS

American League Files Protest and Demands "Clear Statement" on Procedure Under Provisions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The flexible provisions of the Tariff Law have been denounced by the newly organized American Bankers' League, representing 9000 bankers, as "giving to speculators and gamblers the same consideration as those engaged in legitimate enterprises in proposed changes." In a formal protest to the Tariff Commission, Charles B. Claihorne, president of the league, declared that American bankers with investments in domestic industries regard the flexible tariff provisions as a danger to trade and as injecting an element of uncertainty into the whole industrial world.

The flexible provisions of the tariff cloud the title to every schedule," he asserted. "They operate as a free-trade rider to the Fordney-McCumber law and inject uncertainty into values and fear into trade, and become an able ally to foreign interests and a foe to home industries. It should be repealed."

The statement laid before the commission declares:

We submit that a governmental agency gives to speculators and gamblers the same consideration as those engaged in legitimate enterprises and that the Tariff Commission should respect. Neither should the Tariff Commission lend its influence, an dependence, to speculators, money on application and in the interest of those who desire, for personal gain, to build up foreign industry. The free traders and those who seek personal profit by having the Tariff Commission find the Fordney-McCumber measure inadequate should receive small consideration at your hands.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Commission as to its procedure under the flexible tariff provisions. Bankers,

he said, demand to know what con-

stitutes a basis for re-opening tariff

schedules, what constitutes a "legiti-

mate complaint," and who is eligible

to ask for investigations by the com-

mission.

The Bankers' League, Mr. Claihorne

informed

## UNION TO CONTINUE TELEPHONE STRIKE

New Methods Forecast—Company Refuses to Dismiss Recently Hired Operators

Another meeting with the leaders of the telephone strike was held at the State House at noon today by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, in hopes of finding a basis of settlement. Frank P. McCarthy of the American Federation of Labor, and G. M. Buglazoff of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to which the striking union belongs, attended the meeting, together with representatives of operators' unions throughout New England.

The strikers appeared today to be defeated, in view of their virtual capitulation at the meeting of the mayors in Providence yesterday. They then agreed to return to the exchanges, forgo their demands for higher wages and a seven-hour day, and submit their dispute to arbitration at a later date. The telephone company, represented by its president, Matt B. Jones, refused the offer, standing by its promise that it would not dismiss girls who had entered its service since the strike began, and had proved themselves capable, in order to make room for strikers who wished to return.

Miss Julia S. O'Connor, leader of the strikers, refused to admit, however, that she was beaten.

"We will carry on the fight with greater vigor than ever," she said this morning, "and use methods that we have been holding in reserve."

What these methods were she did not specify, further than to suggest paid advertising in the press. It was stated at strike headquarters today that a fund for further strike activity was on hand, as the Boston Central Labor Union had just turned over the \$50,000 that it promised a week ago.

The quota of operators in the Lawrence Exchange today is 104 out of a normal force of 126, including 41 experience operators sent from Boston.

## MAYOR OF BROCKTON ASKS "SECESSIONISTS" TO RETURN TO WORK

BROCKTON, Mass., July 14 (Special)—What is believed to indicate the beginning of the end of the strike of the boot and shoe workers in this city took place today when Frank A. Manning, Mayor of Brockton, advised the secessionists to return to work for the industrial and commercial benefit of Brockton.

Mayor Manning gave the secessionists this advice at a conference in his office this morning, in which he reviewed the entire strike situation. He said that the manufacturers' contract with the boot and shoe workers' union prevents them from entering into any agreement with the secessionists.

It is also understood that at the mass meeting to be held tomorrow afternoon, the secessionists' attorney, John T. Geagan, will advise them to seek their former positions. The factories here are running from 50 per cent to 75 per cent capacity.

## ROXBURY LETTS PLAN CITIZENSHIP TRAINING

First steps in the organization of a Lettish executive committee to direct Americanization work in Roxbury were taken last night at a meeting in Norfolk House Center called by Peter Rose, secretary of the information bureau for immigrants, which the North American Civic League for Immigrants has recently opened at the center.

The committee will work with the Civic League in helping foreign-born residents of the neighborhood to a better understanding of American ideals and institutions. Those present last night approved the declaration that a knowledge of English is essential to an appreciation of the meaning of America. The Lettish committee plans increased attendance at night schools by their countrymen.

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Illumination of Hull and Hingham bays, feature of annual regatta of Boston Yacht Club; the opening for disabled veterans at Ft. Andrews, evening.

Theaters

Kettles—Vanderbilt, 8, 8.  
Majestic—"The Covered Wagon" (Film).  
2-15, 8-15.  
Tremont—"The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly," 8.

SUNDAY EVENTS

Public band concerts: Boston Common, 8-30; Franklin Park, 8-30; Jamaica Pond, 8-30; Madison Park, 8-30; Marine Park, 8-30.

### RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tonight  
WNAC (Boston)—9 to 11, orchestra music; (Medford Hillside)—4, weather forecast; crops notes, 8-30, reading by editor of New England Business Magazine of prize-winning letters on the Storrow Commission report of New England railroads.

WBZ (Springfield)—4-15, "A Pleasant Sunday by Automobile"; WGJ (Medford Hillside)—4, weather forecast; crops notes, 8-30, reading by editor of New England Business Magazine of prize-winning letters on the Storrow Commission report of New England railroads.

WXY (New York City)—7-15, "Immigration and Machinery" concert.

WEAF (New York City)—7-20 to 10 p.m., musical program.

WJZ (New York City)—8 p.m.; "The Annalist's Talk for Business Men," 8-15, business news.

WXY (New York City)—4 p.m., piano recital; contralto solos, 8, stories for children.

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## RUSSIAN ADMITS SALE OF FIREARMS

Chinese Got \$200,000 Worth From Refugee Fleet

MANILA, July 13 (P)—Admiral George Stark, commander of the Russian refugee fleet, whose name has been linked with alleged sales of ammunition in China, today admitted he had turned over to the Chinese Navy small arms, valued at 400,000 Mexican dollars (about \$200,000), last January. The Chinese Navy was represented in the transaction by the commander of the Hsu, a gunboat, and Lawrence H. Kearney, an American, who presented credentials to show he represented a Chinese admiral, according to Admiral Stark.

A warrant for the arrest of Mr. Kearney for his alleged activities in selling arms in China was issued in Shanghai last Monday.

Admiral Stark said he was forced to turn over the arms under threats that his ships, whose coal supplies were nearly exhausted, would otherwise not be permitted to take on fuel.

The Russian leader declared he had received no payment for the arms and three unseaworthy boats, but held an official Chinese receipt for them for 400,000 Mexican dollars. He added, he had guarantees the arms and boats would be returned to the first recognized Russian Government.

Mrs. C. V. Stein, who was arrested in Shanghai yesterday in connection with the arms sales plot, formerly was the wife of Major Lockwood, United States Army.

## FRENCH SKEPTICAL OF ALLIED ACCORD

(Continued from Page 1)

and further, not to abandon the occupation until Germany has fulfilled its obligations.

Nothing which has occurred alters this central point, and it is doubtful whether Raymond Poincaré will now change his view, and countenance the British note, sent before the cessation of resistance. It is true that he is not now hampered by his Parliament which will not meet again for three months, but M. Poincaré is not the man who is dependent on parliamentary opinion. He follows his own course and therefore the absence of Parliament will not greatly influence the situation or give him more elasticity.

**Possibility of Delay**

There are prospects of great delay if the British Government permits the proposed reply to be examined in detail, upon it can be based comprehensive discussions between the allies on reparations and the Interallied debts. Much depends on whether England really invites serious negotiations. If it does, then multitudinous matters will present themselves.

There is no reason why the discussions should not continue for months. On the other hand, England may merely submit the text for French observations and decline to go further into conversations.

The tone of the French press has become rather hostile, and although tribute is paid to the cordiality, it is clear that there is dislike, strong as ever, for the possibility of British mediation, and above all of the constitution of an international commission to determine the German debt. It must reluctantly be admitted by an impartial observer that the protracted reparations quarrel does not appear to be nearing close.

The outlook has grown worse during the last 24 hours, but before making a dogmatic pronouncement it will be better to wait and see how England proposes to answer Germany.

## RAIL UNION HEADS TO TALK PAY RISE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 14 (P)—A conference between Joseph S. Pickford, of Boston, general chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and J. J. Hart, of Stamford, general chairman of the Brotherhood of Conductors, will be held here Tuesday, preparatory to the meeting of delegates of the two brotherhoods on all the New England lines.

On Aug. 10 in relation to a proposed demand for a wage increase, it was announced today.

The conference, it is understood, is to determine if it is expedient at this time for the trainmen and conductors on the New Haven road to unite in a general wage demand.

## CANADA PREPARES TO WELCOME PRESIDENT

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 14—Plans for the reception of President Harding, 2-15, are nearly complete.

Col. E. J. Chambers, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, has left Ottawa to assume charge.

An address of welcome signed on

behalf of Canada by W. L. M. King, the Prime Minister, has been handsomely embossed. It is to be read to

Mr. Harding by J. H. King, Minister of Public Works.

On arrival of the Harding party, which will be in a military and naval setting, a huge popular lunch will follow.

At a formal dinner at a hotel the Government officials will be hosts.

## CHANNING H. COX WELCOMED

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 14—The city of St. John and the province of New Brunswick today welcomed Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, who accepted an invitation by Cox and party arrived on the steamer Governor Dingley. A committee went aboard the boat when it docked, after which the party drove to the City Hall, where Peter J. Venot, the Premier, welcomed them on behalf of the Province, and Mayor Paul F. O'Brien, who also came to meet the guests.

Gov. Cox leaves here Monday en route to Picton to attend the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of the Scots on the ship Hector. A full program has been provided for his visit.

## MAINE DEMOCRATS RALLY

ROCKLAND, Me., July 14 (P)—Sentiment was expected to crystallize as to the candidates for the Democratic state primary next Saturday at the annual town and field day of the Democratic State Committee at Cannon Farm today. The committee meeting was to be followed by a clamshell, attended by party leaders from many sections of the State, and speechmaking.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

Generally fair weather during the next two days in the North and Middle Atlantic states. No temperature changes of consequence are indicated.

## Official Temperatures

(8 a.m. Standard time, 75° meridian)  
Albany ... 72 Kansas City ... 76  
Atlantic City ... 72 Memphis ... 76  
Baltimore ... 72 Milwaukee ... 76  
Buffalo ... 70 Montreal ... 64  
Boston ... 70 Newark ... 68  
Calgary ... 82 New Orleans ... 80  
Charleston ... 82 New York ... 70  
Cincinnati ... 72 Philadelphia ... 72  
Denver ... 64 Pittsburgh ... 68  
Des Moines ... 72 Portland, Me. ... 68  
Eastport ... 55 Portland, Ore. ... 70  
Gatineau ... 72 San Francisco ... 58  
Hartford ... 78 St. Louis ... 78  
Helens ... 68 St. Paul ... 70  
Jacksonville ... 80 Washington ... 74

## WEATHER OUTLOOK

Generally fair weather during the next two days in the North and Middle Atlantic states. No temperature changes of consequence are indicated.

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## FARMERS WARNED AGAINST DEFLATION

Senator Ladd Urges Them to Keep Out of Debt Until Business Is Stabilized

### Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 14—Watch your step, get on solid ground," E. F. Ladd (R.), Senator from North Dakota, urges the farmers of the country.

"Has agriculture passed through its final present-day struggle," he asked, "and can the farmer be assured of a reasonable price for the products of his labor for the next two or three years?

"Deflation always follows inflation, and business is now more brisk and artificially inflated. The warehouses are now empty of manufactured goods; the coal barons have gotten rid of all the refuse and cull that has been accumulating for years; the conditions are most favorable for a spangled and artificial prosperity of \$15 to 18 months. Then what? That will depend on how the powers manipulate things when the crisis comes; that is, enforced deflation and a panic of different proportions than that of 1920. In my opinion, the farmers will suffer, but so will others, even more and for a longer period, especially labor, but not the real Wall Street and the international bankers.

"Don't let the cry of the full dinner pail, prosperity for the farmer, and the small business man draw you too far into deep water. Enforced prosperity will be temporary and must be until business has become more stabilized, and American and European conditions are on a better economic and political basis.

"My suggestion is—do not get into deep and temporary debt or have mortgage renewals to be met without being prepared in advance until the prospective crisis is passed. Should reaction come, then there will be lack of credit and money will be withheld and while the panic will undoubtedly come on much slower than in 1920, it will therefore, continue proportionately longer and the farmers who can stem the tide will come through better than in the 1920 collapse.

"The federal reserve banking system can be an important factor in determining the extent, the time and severity of the financial crisis if it will but meet the situation by taking the public this time into its confidence as well as the bankers and by proceeding in the open and in the interest of the people. Good statesmanship is also essential, and with an election approaching, the panic is likely to be promoted rather than retarded if we are to judge by past experiences and by the signs of the times now developing."

## BUCKETSHOP BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN NEXT CONGRESS

### Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 14—Congress will have before it the bucket-shop bill, with various remedial measures, at an early date, in its next session.

Nathaniel B. Dial, Senator from South Carolina, is planning to push a bill similar to the one which he introduced in the last session, providing for a penalty to be imposed on brokers and commission houses fraudulently neglecting to carry out their contracts in connection with buying or selling contracts for the future delivery of agricultural products. This will probably be broadened to apply to transactions of other than those affecting agricultural products.

The bill introduced by Senator Dial in the last session of Congress and referred to the Judiciary Committee, which took no action upon it, provided for a fine of from \$100 to \$10,000, or imprisonment from 60 days to 10 years, or both, upon conviction for failure to carry a buying or selling contract for the future delivery of agricultural products after receiving funds for this purpose. It also imposed penalties for using instruments of interstate commerce and accepting margins for buying and selling contracts for future delivery by insolvent firms.

When this bill was introduced, Senator Dial said that losses aggregating many hundreds of thousands of dollars through the fraudulent manipulations of commission houses and bucket shops had been brought to his attention. Since that time such business has been carried on even more extensively, and it was said at Senator Dial's office here today that he plans a vigorous campaign against it at the coming session of Congress.

## Fuller Records Given Up

NEW YORK, July 14—In an affidavit requesting his release from Ludlow Street Jail, Edward M. Fuller, confessed bucketeer, asserts that the missing records of his firm, failure to produce, which has kept him and his partner, W. F. McGee, imprisoned for two months for contempt of court, have been mailed anonymously to Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard, it was learned today.

The affidavit will be presented July 15 at formal proceedings for discharge of the brokers. Judge Goddard is out

## PRESIDENT VISITS ALASKAN INLAND

Special Train Touring Interior—Entrance to Resurrection Bay Named 'Harding Gateway'

### ABROAD PRESIDENT HARDING'S SPECIAL TRAIN, ALASKA RAILROAD, July 14 (P)—The language of description was exhausted by President Harding, Mrs. Harding, and members of their party today as their special train carried them over this Government-built railroad into the heart of Alaska, which the President has termed "America's Wonderland."

The bill introduced by Senator Dial in the last session of Congress and referred to the Judiciary Committee, which took no action upon it, provided for a fine of from \$100 to \$10,000, or imprisonment from 60 days to 10 years, or both, upon conviction for failure to carry a buying or selling contract for the future delivery of agricultural products. This will probably be broadened to apply to transactions of other than those affecting agricultural products.

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## IMPARTIAL STUDY OF GERMAN ABILITY TO PAY IS FAVORED

(Continued from Page 1)

The best available, but they are capable of amendment, alteration and increase by agreement and to some extent they already resemble the recent Belgian propositions. Germany's further bid for a round table conference admittedly raises greater difficulties, for France is disinclined to contemplate it. While such a conference is eminently desirable, however, the forthcoming attempt at a settlement is a matter affecting every country in Europe, even America—it is not essential to initial pourparlers and may well be left in abeyance.

The British draft reply will probably follow these main lines. Its effect cannot be forecast, but it should ever be remembered that Great Britain must act—if possible with the co-operation of France, otherwise without it—and must act quickly.

### Dutch Must Support Britain to Forestall War, Says Paper

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, Holland, July 13.—The Haagsche Post, an influential Dutch weekly, publishes today a striking editorial on the European condition, declaring that the outcome of the controversy between England and France will be decisive in determining Europe's future.

"This conflict," the Post continues, "is the natural consequence of France's desire for compensating its war losses by gaining hegemony over the rest of Europe on land, sea and air. Just as Germany before 1914 endangered European peace, so France and its well-armed allies do at present."

This state of affairs brings the other European countries to a difficult choice. They must either decide to take effective measures for France's aggression or expect a new war at no distant date. The rest of Europe, outside of France with its allies, looks to England as the only country able to save a situation becoming daily more involved. Britain is likely to appeal to the common sense of the other nations."

"In this light," the paper goes on, "Holland must prepare its answer to England. Holland's interests are neither with predominant France nor with annihilated Germany, and while keeping a middle ground, it strongly desires an end to the period of heat, commotion and violence." In the present conflict it cannot remain neutral, and must openly side with Britain.

"By doing this soon and unhesitatingly, the Dutch may contribute largely to alleviating the present most serious crisis, which involves Holland's vital interests."

### Cabinet to Consider Reply to the German Memorandum

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—Members of the British Cabinet will give undivided thought over the week-end to Great Britain's reply to the German memorandum regarding reparations. Stanley Baldwin is spending Saturday and Sunday at Chequers Court, and Marquess Curzon is going into seclusion at his quiet suburban retreat.

It is now hoped to have the complete draft finished by the latter part of the coming week. Mr. Baldwin is expected either on Monday or Tuesday to appear in the affirmative to J. Ramsay Macdonald's query in the House of Commons this week as to whether a copy of the reply would be communicated to the United States Government.

References to possible American participation in the suggested commission for appraising Germany's capacity to pay are to be found frequently in the comment on the situation.

The diplomatic correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

All the Allies could welcome the presence on the commission, and preferably in the chair, of an eminent American jurist such as William Howard Taft or Elihu Root, or an eminent banker or economist from Wall Street.

The Daily Mail learns that France is now perhaps somewhat more favorably inclined toward the proposal than heretofore, but that it would insist on certain conditions.

### Capital Sentences for Germans

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, July 14 (AP)—A Belgian court-martial here today imposed capital sentences upon three Germans—Count von Keller, Ludwig, and Kingender—and life imprisonment at hard labor upon a fourth, Lorbeer, on conviction of sabotage.

## ART

### Old Masters at Vose Galleries

This is the season of chromatic dissonance in urban, littoral and hill shows. Glare of pigmentary sunlight dazzles the eye. Clash of discordant colors jars sensibilities to attention. Picture puzzles, some of the artists seem to be creating.

The more refreshing, then, to submit to the benign influence of a circle of old masters, presenting no subjective or temperamental problem, but stirring wonder at their technical finish, their dignity and their revelation of character.

Such an exhibition has been opened this week at the galleries of R. G. and N. M. Vose. Dominating the group of 16 portraits is the Van Dyck, of Lady Van Linden (Princess de Belvedere), one of a group of five, the rest of which were added, at merchant-prince cost, to the Widener collection. And why was not this one acquired likewise?

It is not, as the others are, full length; but the Widener collection was not made by the rule that guided a famous New York politician who, desiring to spend newly-won wealth for cultural ends, telegraphed for "500 feet of red-backed books." Truly, this seems the sort of portrait one would like to see on one's own walls. The lady, attired in black gown with enormous white ruff and rich-looking ornaments, sits before a marvelous hanging of deep red.

The possibilities of the juxtaposition of the hanging with the lady's face were not lost on the artist, nor, one imagines, on the lady. The result does honor to their united perception. One looks longest at the Van Dyck; but not first. The portrait that challenges the eye on entering is the Romney, of Anne Browne, an arresting portrayal of a vivid personality. A face full of life and topped by a mass of grayish-blond hair is posed against a sky partly clear and covered in part by buff clouds. The blue of the sky is in exquisite harmony with that of the lady's scarf, and the whole effect is one of lively rapport between subject and elements.

This picture holds the observer for some time. Eventually he turns and dwells longer on the Van Dyck. Then there comes to his notice the portrait on the other side of Mrs. Ashley by Sir William Beechey; a face of extraordinary sweetness above a gown of appropriately simple white stuff. Beauty and power both seem to be expressed in this portrait.

Comedy is supplied, most inappropriately, by a painting of the Holy Family, by Jan Van Noort, in which the Italian style cannot hide the fact that the children are Dutch, and that they are having a most enjoyable time.

Hogarth's famous picture of the Sharpe Family renews admiration for the artist's power to depict character and custom. One likes the painting; one is not sorry one cannot know the family.

The portrait of Mrs. Chalmers by Reynolds is a delight that grows with study of it. Other artists represented are Nicholas Maes, Jan Van Ravesteyn, Sir Peter Lely, Nathaniel Dance, William Dobson, Francis Cotes, John Hopner and Benjamin West.

### CHILD LABOR BOARD INVESTIGATES EFFECT OF NEWSBOY WORK

In an effort to countact the so-called popular impression that "every small boy who sells papers on the street ends in the White House," the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee is studying the effect of newsboy work on the younger boys of Springfield.

Enforcement of the Massachusetts law regarding street trades, which does not permit boys under 12 years of age to sell papers on the street, has been difficult, according to Mrs. Madeline Hurn, Appel, secretary of the committee, because the public is convinced that selling newspapers is good business training for young boys.

Studies in other states have shown that the proportion of school retardation, truancy, and delinquency is greater among newsboys than among boys in general in the same age groups. Facts so far obtained in Springfield confirm the results of previous investigations elsewhere.

Three hundred and twenty-five newsboys in that city have been studied by committee workers, either through personal interviews or investigation of school and institutional records. Hours of work and earnings for newsboys, as well as the present enforcement of the street trades law have been included in the study. Mount Holyoke students from the department of sociology and economics have assisted in making the statistical records.

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## ART

### FOUR FISH MEN OUT ON PAROLE

#### Mr. Higgins Says Board Is Sure of Its Step

Parole of four of the 14 men found guilty and sentenced for war-time conspiracy to establish a fresh-fish monopoly came about in the regular course of events and as a result of the monthly visit of the Massachusetts Parole Board to the Rutland prison camp, Henry A. Higgins, chairman of the board, said today.

Explaining the procedure, Mr. Higgins said that the board heard them, among others, at its regular visit. It was particularly impressed by the men, he added, and felt that parole was advisable. The four fish men, Mr. Higgins declared, had paid their fines, served virtually four-fifths of their sentence and suffered financially. They are among 14 other Rutland prisoners to be paroled as a result of the visit of the board.

The remaining 10 so-called fish men are still at the Deer Island House of Correction. Five are serving five-month sentences and five 10 months. Mr. Higgins expressed the opinion that the first five would serve out their sentences, minus any time off for good behavior, and be released in order. The others, he said, will probably be transferred to the state camp and become eligible for parole to be heard at the regular visit of the board.

Mr. Higgins said that the board had never seen the men before they appeared at the regular hearing. He declared that only one request had been made for parole by outside parties despite the publicity and acquaintance ship of the men. He added in granting a parole that repetition of crime would not occur as it did in these cases.

### LAWRENCE-METHUEN ANNEXATION MEETING

#### LAWRENCE, Mass., July 14 (AP)—Peter Carr, Alderman, introduced a resolution at today's session of the City Council requesting the Mayor to call a meeting of citizens of Lawrence and Methuen for the purpose of laying plans for the annexation of Methuen to Lawrence.

Mr. Carr stated that he had given the question careful study and that he believed many in both communities were anxious for the two to be combined.

It is planned to take the matter before the next Legislature and if action is favorable to have the voters act upon the plan at the 1924 election. The resolution was adopted.

### MORE SECURITIES REMOVED FROM BAN

#### Hartford to Discuss Trolley Freightening

#### TROLLEY FREIGHTING

#### HARTFORD, Conn., July 14 (Special)—The advisability of permitting the Connecticut Trolley Company to move freight cars through several streets of Hartford is being considered by the street commissioners, the City Plan and Building Commission, and the Railway Committee of the Common Council.

The project is being opposed strenuously by residents in the neighborhood of Huyshope Avenue and Charter Oak Avenue as well as school authorities on the grounds that it will be a menace to the children, and that it will be detrimental to the value of real estate.

The purpose of moving freight cars through the streets is to enable several manufacturing plants to receive car loads directly into their yards from the railroad freight yards instead of transporting the material from the freight yards by trucks and thereby saving in money and labor. It is intended to displace the tram rails by tee rails and to operate spur connections to the plants of the manufacturing companies interested.

The Eighteenth Amendment is the will of all American people, and must be maintained by city, state, and national officials, and also by public opinion, else contempt of the law will undermine the very foundations of our national life. "The day," in words of President Harding, "will never come in the lifetime of the present generation when the Eighteenth Amendment will be repealed." That day may as well be recognized and our country adopted accordingly. In another generation, I believe, liquor will have disappeared, not merely from our politics, but from our memories."

### WOMEN VOTERS JOIN "LAW NOT WAR" MOVE

Having received the information required under the Massachusetts Blue Sky Law, the State Department of Public Utilities today removed the ban placed on the sale of securities of the Stanley Steel Welded Wheel Corporation, the Commissit Mine Company, the Home Correspondence School, the Guaranty Assurance Corporation and the Waverly Heating Supply Company. All these concerns were included in the 205 banned recently by the department for failure to comply with the requirements of the law.

### Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Irene Horowitz, New York City; Mrs. Regina Strauss, New York City; Mrs. H. Goodwin, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Cora A. Goodwin, Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Paul Rhine, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Mrs. E. K. Glencoe, Ill.; Mrs. Margaret Eagle, Johnstown, Pa.; Naomi Young, Johnstown, Pa.; Mrs. Emma Buckles, Johnstown, Pa.; Mrs. E. R. Henkleimer, Wilmette, Ill.; Miss Hedwig M. Bolliger, Fort Worth, Texas.

Mrs. Belle S. Regensburg, Chicago, Ill.; Frank L. Proctor, Watsonville, Cal.; Mrs. Florence A. Proctor, Watsonville, Cal.

Louis B. Fulenwider, Albany, N. Y.; Miss Helen Galloway, New York City; Miss Helen K. Silver, Crestwood, Ill.; Ellinor E. Tillman, Americus, Ga.; Anna L. Junghaus, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Cornelie A. Bennett, New York City; Mrs. Leonora M. Darling, Columbus, Ga.

The diplomatic correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

All the Allies could welcome the presence on the commission, and preferably in the chair, of an eminent American jurist such as William Howard Taft or Elihu Root, or an eminent banker or economist from Wall Street.

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### SOMERVILLE DRIES FORM ALLIANCE

#### Organization Sets Out to Mold Public Opinion to Back Enforcement

Organization of public opinion in Somerville to enforce the laws and to make effective the efforts of the authorities to make that city dry is part of the program of the newly-formed Citizens' Alliance for Law Enforcement of which John Calder Gordon is chairman. Mr. Gordon, in a public statement, defining the issue and the necessity of hearty public co-operation, deals with the propaganda of the antiprohibitionists in which they are seeking to make it appear that the Eighteenth Amendment was passed by corruption and subterfuge.

Mr. Gordon recommends that the movement which resulted in the adoption of the National Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution began in 1851, or 72 years ago, when the first state passed a dry law. He adds that when the United States entered the World War 26 states had voted for prohibition of the liquor traffic, or 85 percent of the national area, and inhabited by more than 80,000,000 of people.

Proving that there was no trickery in passing the Eighteenth Amendment, Mr. Gordon says:

No other amendment to the Federal Constitution was ever discussed so widely and continuously over a longer period of years or opposed by such thoroughly organized, well-financed forces throughout every state, and no other amendment was ever adopted so overwhelmingly.

The Eighteenth Amendment was adopted in exactly the same way the 17 preceding amendments were adopted. There could be no referendum to the voters.

The United States Senate, Aug. 1, 1919, proposed the Prohibition amendment by a vote of 86 to 20. The United States House of Representatives, Dec. 17, 1917, proposed the prohibition amendment by a vote of 232 to 123. The Congress which proposed the amendment was elected with prohibition as the dominant issue in November of 1916, or five months before the United States entered the war.

From Jan. 8, 1918, to Jan. 18, 1918, 38 ratified in their legislatures, as provided in the Federal Constitution, the amendment by a combined vote of 4086 to 820. States which ratified the necessary 36 states, 10 more states joined with a combined vote of 416 to 416. The only states that have not ratified the Eighteenth Amendment are Rhode Island and Connecticut.

The Eighteenth Amendment is the will of all American people, and must be maintained by city, state, and national officials, and also by public opinion, else contempt of the law will undermine the very foundations of our national life.

"The day," in words of President Harding, "will never come in the lifetime of the present generation when the Eighteenth Amendment will be repealed." That day may as well be recognized and our country adopted accordingly. In another generation, I believe, liquor will have disappeared, not merely from our politics, but from our memories."

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Some of the national organizations co-operating in the movement are the Federal Council of Churches, Young Women's Christian Association, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, National League of Women Voters, Council of Jewish Women, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Society of Christian Endeavor, Friends of Peace in America, and National Women's Trade Union League.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

**Humor Spices the Summer Show**

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, July 9

**T**HE Daniel Galleries constitute the one open approach to modern art during the summer season in New York, and a selected number of canvases and drawings by the élite will prove both edifying and entertaining to the visitor. Whether or not the modernist intends to be humorous in his work, it is clear gain for art when an exhibition of paintings excites the risibilities as well as the aesthetic emotions; it also makes for a better division of labor, taking some of the burden from the musical comedies and the movies.

Louis Boucqué, who presides so democratically at the Wanamaker Galleries—giving every last one of the modernists who has any sparkle at all a fair showing—is dry, droll, and doubtful in his painting; the uncertainties of his art give a rather piquant air to his canvases, since they seem to be always on the verge of being better or worse. A long, upright painting of Mr. Boucqué's depicts a melancholy boy peering out between a pair of elaborate lace curtains of the Nottingham variety, the whole affair being contrived in a wooden manner as a protest, perhaps, against the ostentatious restraint of the "Victorian era"; it should have been titled affectionately after Briggs' cartoons, "When a Feller Needs a Friend."

Like so many other painters who go their ways in a fatherless sort of fashion, picking up here and there sufficient impetus and material for slender careers, needing often a guiding hand and a prompting voice, Mr. Boucqué has perhaps unconsciously put something of his own attitude and outlook on life into this portrait of a child who, having apparently exhausted its own resources, turns questioningly toward a wider outlook.

**A Modern Edward Lear**

Yasui Kuniyoshi is another humorist who fits in well with the scheme of things at the Daniel Galleries. He paints with the keenest sense of quality in line and color and is an artist to the tips of his brushes; it is in subject matter that curious coincidences arise, that make him a sort of twentieth-century Edward Lear (Lear of the wonderful nonsense books of the eighties). He has the most persistent penchant for cows of a rich mahogany tone, for little field flowers, and for quaint little children who, like the London bus drivers of other years, attend to their duties—in the present instance, caring for the cows—with a stoic exterior strangely at variance with the complex mentality suggested beneath.

Sometimes Mr. Kuniyoshi works with a very unpoetic license in constructing his cows and cowherds, giving them curious contours and proportions, whetting his appetite for the capricious and naive on these innocent victims; but his form is ever virile and alert, which enables him to make his points with great economy and speed. He is one of the really important stylists of today, however inconsequential his work may seem in certain other respects; as a colorist within the self-appointed limits of black and white and certain reds and browns, his success is unquestioned; and as a humorist, bringing his Oriental training and viewpoint to Occidental application and outcome, he sets a happy example for the sedate and over-solem.

**The Mysterious Marin**

John Marin, water-colorist of mysterious meanings and multiple moods, is an outstanding figure in any gathering of modernists and adds to the general tone of high art maintained so tenaciously by all radicals. There seems to be little to do as regards this recidive fellow, if the understanding in no wise reaches up to him, but to allow his sensitive use of color and his balanced composition their full meed of appreciation, and to leave the field to initiates. There seems to be no cake to nibble at or no phial to empty that will give the requisite stature to enter the Marin domain; apparently the only way is to pay close attention, to steep oneself in the atmosphere, trusting that some process of Marination will effect the change.

S. Macdonald-Wright is present as exponent of the school of synchronism, where pure color is used to convey form and meaning at the same time; there will be found much to speculate on, particularly in the light of the evolution of modern art. Preston Dickinson's landscapes, slightly tinted with Orientalism, are illustrative of the grafting of school upon school that is the order of the day; Jules Pascin, whose racy interpretations of New Orleans have the unmistakable "chic" of the Paris-trained artist, is another interesting example of the modern composer weaving together the strands of taste and experience to unique and poignant pattern.

**Two Sketchers**

Among the other men of the moment seen in this exhibition are Charles Sheeler and Charles Demuth, both colorists of great delicacy, both searchers for new rhythms and modes of composition. Mr. Sheeler brings to his work a patterning learned from his years of fine photographing, a keen relish and respect for long architectural lines, a certain neatness and flatness of surface that has come with the careful scrutiny of angles and facades. His preoccupation is with barns and their attendant outhouses, and the results are surprisingly decorative and interesting when the severe and meager pictorial matter is taken into account.

Mr. Demuth covers many aspects of life with rare intelligence and art, but in the floral realm he finds an inspiration that carries him furthest. These water colors proceed from a close, almost botanical appreciation of form and texture, conveying much information of a structural nature under cover of decorative and interpretive charm. A group of lady slippers with an admixture of pine needles for foil is a sensitive harmony of pale pinks and dull greens, set

down with the reticence and delight of a medieval missal painter, yet infused with a twentieth century feeling. The whole story of each flower comes forth under his brushmanship, its environment, its moods and manners, its fragile and fleeting beauty; Mr. Demuth makes a notable contribution to modern art in these inspiring paintings.

**Portia Geach, an Australian Artist**

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Victoria.  
PORTIA GEACH, mural decorator, having studied at the Melbourne National Gallery, gained a scholarship at the Royal Academy, Burlington House, London.

After England a course was taken in Paris to insure a broad and sympathetic insight into different methods. Meanwhile portrait commissions were

macher in 1890 were also tempted by this famous adventurer.

Casanova had some connection with Poland for he was secretary at the court of Poland's last king, Stanislas Augustus. Naturally the Polish composer who chose from the memoirs the part referring to Casanova's stay in Poland. The second act of the opera takes place in the palace of the Polish king, and is succeeded by a scene with the Polish magnate Branicki in the famous park of Lazienki.

From a musical point of view, the most striking part is the concert scene in the second act, in which the song of the Italian prima donna Caton at once captures the approval of the audience. In general the music is of typical light operatic character, easy, attractive, melodious. It is as if the composer had given himself a moment's relaxation from his more serious work, and the result is a production eminently pleasing and popular.

His mastery of orchestration does not fail him, nor his invention, and we recognize the author of "Pan Twardowski" in the numerous clever musical characterizations. In fact, if the



Miss Portia Geach

undertaken and exhibited—a full-length portrait being shown at the Walker Gallery, Liverpool. Being an Australian, Miss Geach is a member of the Royal Art Society, Sydney, and the Victorian Art Society, Melbourne, and has exhibited in all the capital cities of Australia, as well as New York. A few years ago, wishing to broaden the scope of her work, she took a studio at the Clinton Studios, New York, where she did large decorative work for a theater entrance. This canvas measured 15 by 17½ feet. The subject, "Spring Driving Out Winter," was delightfully depicted. Numerous portrait commissions were also painted.

Miss Geach returned to Australia via the Mediterranean and Egypt a few months ago to carry out some decorations and portrait commissions, and has been very busy on the former work, which includes designs for three or four panels of Egyptian subjects, viz.: "Cleopatra," "Salome" and the "Queen of Sheba." There is a keen and growing demand for her beautiful allegorical designs both for mural and stained glass work, and for home decorations in overmantels and lunettes as well.

She recently painted the portrait of our first woman member of Parliament of Western Australia, which was exhibited at the Victorian Artists' April Exhibition, Melbourne, and whose racy delineations of Mrs. Cowan's vitality, grace and charm.

Another good portrait is that of Mrs. Jinaragdashi from India. Sir John Quick and Donald McDonald were amongst the earlier sitters, all of which are strikingly direct portraits.

Australasia up to the present has not had much mural work, but now the way is opening up and people are beginning to appreciate this kind of decoration.

Etching was included in Miss Geach's course at the Royal Academy School, and several of her etchings have been exhibited in Australasia, England and New York.

**Opera in Warsaw**

WARSAW, June 28 (Special Correspondence)—The theater and concert season is approaching its close, but a new work has been performed by the well-known composer of "Eros and Psyche" and "Pan Twardowski"—Ludomir Róyski. This time it is a comic opera which has come from his pen and he has chosen his theme from the adventures of Casanova.

It is not the first time that this subject has been made use of for a libretto. Lortzing in 1841 and Pulver-

AMUSEMENTS  
CHICAGO

WOODS THEATRE—Twice Daily.

**The Covered Wagon**  
Paramount's screen epic of America. All seats reserved and on sale four weeks in advance.

work does not launch out on any new path it is one which will not fail to please the lover of the opera and is sure to find a welcome on the operatic stage abroad as well as at home.

**The Halle Concerts**

MANCHESTER, Eng., June 25 (Special Correspondence)—The annual meeting of the Halle Society was held today with Mr. Gustav Behrens in the chair. For the second time since the war the society has emerged from its engagements with a small credit balance.

Mr. Harty dropped a hint that, with the support of his executive, he proposed to embark upon a progressive policy, which would necessarily entail a greater outlay. Two points he specified were the engagement of additional string players in the orchestra and an increase in the number of rehearsals.

Some interesting forecasts of the next season's program were given.

Vaughn Williams' "Sea" symphony

and Holst's "Hymn of Jesus" are to be given for the first time, and Bantock's "Omar Khayyam" is to be repeated.

Among novelties not of recent com-

position, Lalo's beautiful and little

known symphony in G minor will be

heard, and Berlioz's "Funeral and Tri-

umph" symphony, for combined or-

chestra and military band, will be

given its first performance in Eng-

land. S. W.

undertaken and exhibited—a full-length portrait being shown at the Walker Gallery, Liverpool. Being an Australian, Miss Geach is a member of the Royal Art Society, Sydney, and the Victorian Art Society, Melbourne, and has exhibited in all the capital cities of Australia, as well as New York. A few years ago, wishing to broaden the scope of her work, she took a studio at the Clinton Studios, New York, where she did large decorative work for a theater entrance. This canvas measured 15 by 17½ feet. The subject, "Spring Driving Out Winter," was delightfully depicted. Numerous portrait commissions were also painted.

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CHICAGO

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AMUSEMENTS  
CHICAGO

## MINNESOTA AT SEA AS JOHNSON-PREUS SENATE DRIVE ENDS

(Continued from Page 1)

State Supreme Court. Mr. Johnson himself and all his platform support this banner devotedly on that point. They want the Supreme Court shorn of any and all semblance of authority to "deny the will of the sovereign common people."

The members of the La Follette flying squadron are most fervid when they assail the Supreme Court. The squad is headed by Philip La Follette, young son of "Fighting Bob" who felt unable to participate in the Johnson campaign. Mr. La Follette also has sent the Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin and Representatives Voigt and Schneider of the La Follette delegation in the House to co-operate. They evoke frenzied demonstrations with every mention of their leader's name. Mr. La Follette stumped the State for Mr. Shipstead in 1922, and his intervention was a primary factor in the Farmer-Labor landslide.

Governor Preus' supporters have tried to depolarize the alien influence of the Wisconsin Senator in the Minnesota fight but in fact the La Follette name is one to conjure with in this State. Mr. Johnson himself unblushingly affirms his intention to accept the tutelage of Mr. La Follette if he is elected to fill Knute Nelson's place on Monday. The Farmer-Laborites are seeking to make the Minnesota election a "nonpartisan" affair. They emphasize that party politics has ceased to mean anything where the interests of the "Common People" are involved. Thus they welcome the aid of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, elected from Montana in 1922 as a Democrat, but who has publicly identified himself with the La Follette bloc.

## Senator Wheeler Active

Senator Wheeler has been campaigning in Minnesota for the past week for Mr. Johnson. He had never seen the candidate until they spoke from the same platform in St. Paul Thursday night, which gave Mr. Wheeler occasion to point out that he came into the State, not because of the man, but because of the issues at stake. Mr. Wheeler was less winsome than other Johnson speakers, but left his audience in no doubt of his radical leanings. Another outside speaker is the Republican Governor of North Dakota, R. A. Neats, who is campaigning for Mr. Preus.

Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire, chairman of the Republican Senatorial Committee, left Minnesota yesterday after a fortnight's sojourn. He made no speeches for Mr. Preus, confining himself to useful work with the Republican organization. Senator Moses departed convinced that Governor Preus' star machine is capable of bringing out the full and normal Republican vote.

It has made a quiet but effective appeal to the city and state pride. There is no prospect of rolling up anything like the 170,000 majority by which Mr. Harding carried Minnesota in 1920, but Mr. Moses expects enough Republicans "will do their duty" on Monday "to save the day."

The Republicans virtually have made no use of the Harding Administration's record, or of the President's western speeches. Governor Preus pledges himself to support the Administration in the Senate. Beyond that, President Harding's record has not been capitalized in the Minnesota contest. It is disclosing that local leaders decided to fight the campaign on purely Minnesota lines because of the disrepute into which the Administration has fallen on account of economic distress—mainly the woes of the farmer.

## Administration Blamed

The Minnesota ruralist is oppressed by the same burdens that bear down upon his fellows elsewhere in the western country. Blindly he places responsibility for his troubles on the party in power at Washington. It was deemed wise not to over-advertise that régime.

Magnus Johnson does not deserve all of the abuse and ridicule that have been heaped upon him. He concedes he is "no Abraham Lincoln," but he is not unintelligent. He boasts he "knows enough to vote no" vociferously and at the right time in the United States Senate.

He bears an amazing physical resemblance to Theodore Roosevelt in face and figure. He wears the same kind of gold-rimmed spectacles that Roosevelt wore and a similar bradd of black slouch hat. He came to America 20 years ago, poor and unlettered, and became a prosperous dairy farmer and state legislator in Minnesota. He admits his political and economic inadequacies but thinks he will be safe under the wing of Senator La Follette.

Henry G. Tiegen, the national campaign manager of the Nonpartisan League, a Farmer-Laborite of the quiet, scholarly brand, says that voters are favorable to Magnus Johnson because of an entirely new development "since Henrik Shipstead was elected." He added:

"Our ranks have been augmented by a fresh element, namely the merchants and bankers of the towns and villages of Minnesota. They will line up on Monday morning alongside the farmers and the workers and vote for Magnus Johnson. The effect of the hard times which the producing classes are undergoing is now felt by the banks and the stores. Their proprietors have come to realize that their own fortunes are inextricably wrapped up with those of the Farmer-Labor Party."

**CHINESE TRADE AFFECTED**  
VICTORIA, B. C., July 6 (Special Correspondence)—Present general warfare is having a disastrous effect upon trade in China, said E. V. D. Parr, for many years a member of the Hongkong Legislative Council and prominent shipping man, who arrived here from the Far-East this week. "There is no response given to our trade to depend upon now," Mr. Parr declared. "The powers will have to intervene." Conditions are normal in Hongkong, he stated, except that there is depression in some lines of business as a result of the interference by bandits with the usual trade routes.

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## The Replenishing of the Summer Wardrobe

may be accomplished by a personal visit to the Departments of this great Store, or, if it is not convenient for patrons to come to New York at this time, the Mail Shopping Bureau will render prompt and careful service on receipt of a telephone, telegraph or mail requisition. There are ready for selection large assortments of Clothing for the

Complete Outfitting of Men, Women, Misses and the Younger Set

## The Dep't for Folder & Catalogue Merchandise

on the Sixth Floor

is showing plentiful assortments of Summer needfuls in clothes and accessories for all

Following are a few of these specially priced items:

Women's Cotton Voile Dresses, in navy blue, with raised white dots . . . . .	\$13.75
Misses' Novelty Cotton Voile Dresses, in gray or brown . . . . .	\$8.75
Women's White Skirts of silk-and-wool spiral crepe . . . . .	\$12.75
Misses' Skirts of plaited crepe de Chine . . . . .	9.50
Sleeveless Wool Sweaters (striped front) . . . . .	4.50
Hand-made Frilled White Overblouses of French voile . . . . .	\$6.90
Jaquette Overblouses of black or white crepe de Chine . . . . .	\$10.90
Sports Jaquettes of corduroy . . . . .	5.00
All-silk Hose (full-fashioned), in black or white . . . . .	\$2.25
Strap Pumps of white canvas . . . . .	7.50
Hand Bags of black or navy blue moiré silk, . . . . .	5.00

Women's Fitted Overnight Cases of black fabrikoid at . . . . .	\$11.00
Negligees of crepe de Chine . . . . .	12.50
Nightrobes of crepe de Chine with filet lace, . . . . .	6.95
Girls' Dresses of maize or blue dotted voile; sizes 8 to 14 years . . . . .	\$4.85
Beach Sets (dress, bloomers and hat) of flowered cretonne; sizes 2 to 5 years . . . . .	\$3.35
Boys' Play Suits of tan linen; sizes 3 to 9 years at . . . . .	\$2.75
Children's Fancy Lisle Socks; six pairs for . . . . .	1.50
Men's Sports Coats of navy blue flannel . . . . .	16.50
Men's White Flannel Trousers . . . . .	6.75
Men's Dressing Gowns of Shantung silk, . . . . .	13.50
Luncheon Cases with service for six . . . . .	11.75

### For Monday

## Women's Costume Slips

(sizes 36 to 44)

at very special prices

Tub Silk Slips, in white only . . . . .	\$3.95
Radium Silk Slips, tailored at the top and with gathers at the hipline; white, pink, tan, navy blue and black . . . . .	\$5.90
Radium Silk Slips, ornamented with real filet edging and insertion, as well as tucks; white and pink at . . . . .	\$9.50
Plaited Crepe de Chine Slips, in white, tan, gray and navy blue . . . . .	\$9.50

(Department now on Second Floor)

### For Monday

## Women's Bathing Costumes

(including combination)

at greatly reduced prices

Bathing Costumes of black taffeta or satin, at . . . . .	\$7.50 & 9.75
Bathing Costumes of black surf satin . . . . .	3.75
Rubber Bathing Caps . . . . .	45c.

### Higher-cost Bathing Costumes

will also offer generous price-concessions

(Department now on Second Floor)

## JOCK HUTCHISON LEADS R. T. JONES

Has Advantage of Two Points  
Over the Amateur at Close of  
First Day of Match Play

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y., July 14 (Special)—Jock Hutchison, the professional golfer of the Glen View Club, Chicago, had a clear lead of two points over the amateur, R. T. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., at the close of the first day of play of the final rounds for the United States open golf championship, here yesterday, with R. A. Craikshank of Shackamaxon, Westfield, N. J., stroke behind Jones, and the rest of the field trailing. Hutchison's score was 142.

Hutchison tied the record for the course, made by J. H. Kirkwood, in his morning round, and then followed with a round to put him in the afternoon. The Scotch bred player was traveling faster than he has ever shown except in his qualifying round at Skokie, and if he can continue, will have the championship entirely within his grasp, as his play was flawless, with the exception of an occasional lapse on the greens.

The other leading professionals were far below form, though W. C. Hagen, after a disastrous morning, lifted himself from twentieth position to a tie for ninth place, 10 strokes behind Hutchison, by an afternoon round of 75. This left him at 152. The other stars were still further back. MacDonald Smith had 153, Kirkwood, the Australian who made the course record in qualifying, had rounds of 77 for 154; John Black took 158 as the result of a morning round of 82, and J. M. Barnes required 159.

The amateurs made a slightly better record than in the qualifying rounds. W. M. Reekie, of Upper Montclair, the home of D. Travers, followed Jones with 154, with F. D. Quinet, 157, and Charles Evans Jr. and J. W. Sweetser each at 159.

Hutchison made 10 holes in a stroke under par out of his two rounds, but lost seven of the strokes by trouble off the fairways. His putting was fair, but his straightness in his approach shots was his strongest asset. Time and again difficulties from the tee were corrected on the second, and an occasional well-pitched approach would give him the chance for one putt, which generally dropped. In both rounds, he started off with a rush, making gains on the first and third, though he lost a stroke on the second in the afternoon, and followed with a 7 on the fourth, when he took two shots to get out of a sand-trap bunker. He remedied this on the next when he made the green in 2, one of the few who were able to accomplish this. On the difficult ninth, he again scored a 3 both times, which is a feat, indeed, as this is the hole that has been the source of more trouble than any other in the qualifying rounds.

Jones was especially successful on the third, tenth and eleventh holes, scoring under par in each round. He lost these advantages on the eighth and tenth, when he dropped a stroke each time in approaching the green. But on the home hole it was his putting that delighted the large gallery that assembled there to watch the competitors arrive. In the morning, he landed his ball fair on the green, about 10 feet from the hole, and his putt was comparatively easy. But in the afternoon he was more than 30 feet from the pin, with an uneven part of the green between him and the hole, and his putt was superbly calculated, rolling over the intervening roll straight into the hole. Their cards were as follows:

		Morning			Afternoon		
		Out	In	Out	In	Out	In
Hutchison—	Out	3 5 4 7 4 4 3 4 8—37	In	3 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 8—35	70	73	72—142
Jones, out	4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 8—38	In	3 5 4 4 3 4 4 4 8—33	71	73	74—144	

The scores of the leading players for the day were as follows:

		Out In Total		
		Won	Lost	P.C.
Jock Hutchison, Glen View, Chicago	70	72	142	
R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta, Ga.	71	73	144	
R. A. Craikshank, Shackamaxon, Westfield, N. J.	73	72	145	
John Forrester, Hollywood, N. Y.	78	78	156	
Francis Galleti, Port Washington, N. Y.	78	78	156	
Albert P. Morris (unattached), New York	78	72	148	
Charles Hughes, Lancaster, Pa.	74	75	149	
William Osg. Worcester, Mass.	74	76	150	
Walter L. McElroy, North Hills, St. Louis, Mo.	77	75	152	
John Farrell, County Cork, Ireland	74	78	152	
John J. Farrell, Quaker Ridge, New York	76	77	152	
MacDonald Smith, San Francisco, Calif.	77	76	152	
Frederick Canusas, West Point, N. Y.	72	82	154	
C. J. Walker, Englewood, N. J.	76	78	154	
W. M. Reekie, Upper Montclair, N. J.	80	74	154	
Eugene McCarthy, Green Valley, Pa.	79	75	154	
Leo Diegel, St. Paul, Minn.	77	77	154	
J. H. Kirkwood, New York	77	77	154	
George Sargent, Scioto, Ohio	77	77	154	
"Amateur."				

MRS. JONES IS FAVORED

CHICAGO, Ill., July 14—Mrs. Melvin Jones of Olympia Fields Country Club, was favored to defend her title successfully as the favorite for the qualifying round of the Women's Western Golf Association. Chicago city tournament were announced yesterday. The top players were listed for the play, which starts Monday at Midlothian Country Club. Mrs. Jones is paired with Miss Edith Cummings of Owentown Club, Lake Forest, Ill., to set the pace for the field. Next to follow by Mrs. F. C. Letts, Owentown, three times former western champion paired with Mrs. Perry Fliske of Aurora, Ill.

		American Association Standing		
		Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	51	26	662	
Louisville	41	37	525	
Columbus	38	39	494	
Indianapolis	36	40	474	
Minneapolis	31	47	507	
Toledo	29	49	372	

RESULTS FRIDAY

St. Paul 14, Toledo 14; Minneapolis 14, Columbus 7; Indianapolis 8, Milwaukee 6; Louisville 4, Kansas City 2.

## King of Italy Aids Olympic Games Fund

Rome, Italy, July 14  
THE Italian Olympic Committee was received yesterday by King Victor Emmanuel, who pledged the first share in the fund which is to be raised to pay the expense attached to Italy's participation in the next Olympic Games. The King had words of praise for what had been done by Italian athletes in international competition.

## Harvard and Yale Lead in Tennis, 8-3

Ten Games Scheduled for Today Against British

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14—The Harvard and Yale combined tennis team had a lead of five games to its credit over the Oxford-Cambridge combination today, as a result of the first day's play in the third annual inter-university tournament. Ten games remained to be played today, including six in the singles and four in the doubles.

The morning competition, as scheduled, included singles matches between A. S. Watt of Oxford and A. W. Jones of Yale, C. S. Ramaswami of Cambridge and G. M. Wheeler of Yale, S. F. Hepburn of Oxford and Alden Briggs of Harvard and M. D. Horn of Cambridge and K. S. Pfaffmann of Harvard.

The matches yesterday were played under ideal weather conditions on the fine old Cambridge courts before a large and colorful gathering made up chiefly of the socialites of the Newport summer colony.

Competition was keen throughout, especially in the final match of the day between L. E. Williams and A. W. Jones of Yale and C. H. Kingsley and A. N. Wilder, Oxford, which resulted in victory for the Americans, 12—10, 6—4. One game in the second set went to due seven times.

Jones, the United States junior champion, played steady and brilliant tennis, winning two doubles matches paired with Williams and defeating Kingsley in singles.

Watt, Oxford, played a fine game. Paired with Ramaswami of Cambridge, a swarthy Indian, he was a big factor in the defeat of Pfaffmann, Harvard, and G. M. Wheeler, Yale, with the loss of only three games. Wilder won from Wheeler, and S. F. Hepburn, Oxford, accounted for the third British victory by defeating Pfaffmann after dropping a hard-played second set. The summary:

Singles  
A. W. Jones, Yale, defeated C. H. Kingsley, Oxford, 6—1, 6—3.  
L. E. Williams, Yale, defeated A. S. Watt, Oxford, 6—2, 6—3.  
W. W. Ingram, Harvard, defeated C. S. Ramaswami, Cambridge, 6—6, 6—2.  
Alden Briggs, Harvard, defeated M. D. Horn, Cambridge, 6—4, 6—3.  
A. N. Wilder, Oxford, defeated G. M. Wheeler, Yale, 6—4, 6—3.  
S. F. Hepburn, Cobham, in a Napier, third in 2h. 33m. 16s.; Cobham, in a Napier, third in 2h. 33m. 4s.

The leader's average speed toward Glasgow was 155.63. Only two minutes divided the first four competitors, Courtney winning the prize, being the first to reach Glasgow. Much interest was evinced at the stopping places over Captain Barnard's supermarine Sea Eagle, few having seen this type of amphibious machine before. After spending the night at Glasgow, the competitors fly today via Manchester, Bristol, and London, the first machine being due at Hendon about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

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Doubles  
L. E. Williams and A. W. Jones, Yale, defeated C. H. Kingsley and A. N. Wilder, Oxford, 6—1, 6—3.  
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Alden Briggs, Harvard, defeated M. D. Horn, Cambridge, 6—4, 6—3.  
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S. F. Hepburn, Harvard, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1.

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## LASKER TALKS ON CHESS FUTURE

Believes Annual Tournaments Should Decide Championship  
—Advocates Organization

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Ill., July 12.—The national chess championship of the United States should in the future be decided solely by tournament competition, in the opinion of Edward Lasker, winner of many tournaments and runner-up for the national championship, who told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he would urge that action be taken at the ninth American Chess Congress at Lake Hopatcong, N. J., next month to place the national championship on an annual, organized basis.

This will tend to stimulate keener competition, he believes, as it will take away from the individual champion the power to set arbitrary conditions as to match play between two individuals. The latter is the present means of deciding the championship.

Wider chess organization, under the jurisdiction of the National Chess Association at Philadelphia, is to be desired, Mr. Lasker said, but it is hardly possible in a country of such great distances. Interstate or district leagues would not be representative of the best chess, as the time and expense of traveling would keep many players away.

Organization, he said, can only come when the game becomes more developed, and this cannot be with only 100,000 to 200,000 chess players in the country. Nor can it be organized as a physical sport because, he pointed out, it attracts mainly middle-aged people whose time for recreation is limited, while the outdoor games attract principally young folks with more time to devote to the development of their clubs and leagues.

"There is plenty of opportunity for greater chess interest in colleges, especially those of the midwest," he said. "There are more chess players among college persons than almost any other class. More college teams would be advisable, but intercollegiate competition would hardly be worth while under present conditions. There are more high school leagues than college organizations in this section of the country."

Mr. Lasker said that he believed in wider publicity as one of the greatest means of stimulating a growth of interest in the game.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING		
Won	Lost	P.C.
New York . . . . .	53	24
Cleveland . . . . .	43	35
Chicago . . . . .	38	33
Philadelphia . . . . .	40	31
Detroit . . . . .	37	40
St. Louis . . . . .	37	40
Washington . . . . .	38	44
Boston . . . . .	40	42
RESULTS FRIDAY		
Boston 6, Detroit 4 (11 innings). Chicago 4, New York 6 (11 innings). Cleveland 14, Philadelphia 7. Washington 5, St. Louis 4.		

### GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis.  
Washington at Detroit.  
Philadelphia at Chicago.  
New York at Cleveland.

### RED SOX EVEN SERIES

DETROIT, July 13.—Boston's victory over Detroit in 11 innings today, 6 to 4, gave the Red Sox an even break in the four-game series. As in Thursday's contest, it took the veteran, J. J. Quinn, to hold the Tigers off in the later stages. Two errors followed by four hits enabled Detroit to score in the ninth, but two innings later the visitors opened up on George Dause, relief pitcher, for a decision. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Boston ..... 0 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 2 6 12 3  
Detroit ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 10 0

Batteries—Pleiter, Quinn and Devernoy; Johnson, Francis, Daus and Basler; Woodall. Umpires—Evans and Rawland. Time—2h. 23m.

CHICAGO PITCHER'S HIT TIMELY

CHICAGO, July 13.—Chicago defeated New York in 10 innings here today. Ted Blankenship, single, and three hits in foul line, with John Moell on second and one out, putting the fourth White Sox run across. The result broke a Yankee winning streak of five games. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Chicago ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 3 11 0

Batteries—Robertson, T. Blankenship and Schalk; Bush and Bengough; Hoffmann. Winning pitcher—Blankenship. Umpires—Morlary and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 58m.

CLEVELAND'S FOURTH STRAIGHT

CLEVELAND, July 13.—Cleveland took the fourth in a row from Philadelphia, today, overwhelming Connie Mack's team in the final game of the series. Although the Indians' base hit total was held down to 11, the unusual poor fielding of the visitors, coupled with pine-tar wildness, resulted in Cleveland's scoring 15 runs. From a three-cornered tie for third place the Athletics descend to a triple tie for fourth position. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cleveland ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Philadelphia ..... 2 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 12 3

Batteries—Matwey, Shaughnessy and O'Neill; Walberg, Ogden, Taylor and Perkins; Brugay. Winning pitcher—Shawpe. Losing pitcher—Walberg. Umpires—Owens and Holmes. Time—2h. 15m.

WASHINGTON TAKES FINAL

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—O. L. Berger, who drove out four hits in four games at bat, was the star of Washington's victory over St. Louis in the final game of the series. Walter Gerber's error paved the way for one of the Senators' runs, and facing Urban Shocker in the ninth, they scored three more. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Washington ..... 0 0 0 4 0 1 0 0 0 3 12 2  
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 10 2

Batteries—Sedgwick, Russell and Ruel; Root, Frost, Shocker and Severeid. Collin, Manning, Fisher—Ruel. Lossing pitcher—Root. Umpires—Dineen and Nalil. Time—2h. 20m.

HELICOPTER TO BE TESTED

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
NEW YORK, July 14.—John H. Lynch's new helicopter will be tried out at Curtiss Field, Minneapolis, L. I., Monday. If the tests are successful the machine, it is said, will try for the British Air Ministry prize of \$250,000.

CAMP VAIL WINS, 9 TO 4

NEW YORK, July 14.—The Camp Vail polo team scored a victory over the Governor's Island team here yesterday, 9 to 4, in the first match of a series to be played among regular army teams.

## MOTORISMS

SEVENTY-SIX per cent more cars and trucks were produced in the first half of 1922 than were manufactured in the first six months of 1922. So far this year 3,024,054 have been produced, as compared with 1,150,983 in the first period of 1921. These figures are from estimates by the traffic department of the National Chamber of Commerce, based on shipping returns for the weeks and estimating the fourth week in June, together with figures for the other five months from Washington. The total for June is about \$75,000, a deficit of \$10,000,000, spent in May. The greatest month in the production history of the industry is the month of June, with figures for the inventory period in July, when many plants shut down or curtail production for stock taking, the total for this month will no doubt be very much less than for June. Truck production is on the increase, with 44,000 being made in June against 48,000 in May. It is thought that trucks will show a gain for several months to come. In the south a normal cotton crop is in promise, with a selling price near 30 cents, which means good business in open and closed passenger cars, and trucks. In the midwest, the low raw material costs of the lumber market, the best crops and prices for small fruits in three years, and good prospects for wheat, grain and apple crops in the back country, all of which means that cars of all sizes will move freely. California, all sales records were broken in May, the estimate being 25,046 vehicles sold during that period. The former high mark was 23,882 in March of this year. Percentage gains by some of the counties run as high as 100 per cent, and in the first 20 counties show a decrease in business.

The annual motor trials conducted by the Imperial Japanese Army, Automobile Investigation Department, in connection with the Ordnance Department, and officers detailed from the motorized artillery, infantry and cavalry corps, were held at the American Four Guards in Tokyo, Japan, on the 1st and 2nd of June. The trials were conducted on a 10-mile course, starting at the Japanese Motor Club in Tokyo, and ending at the Japanese Motor Club in Yokohama.

On account of the splendid lumber

and conclude not later than 7 in the morning, so that the ordinary traffic will not be totally held up.

An English syndicate is planning to construct two highways across the island in two directions, one from London-Liverpool road to Birmingham, and the other to Newcastle from South Wales. With the sanction of Parliament it is planned to start the London-Liverpool road in October, 1924. The roads will be 50 feet wide, with space on each side for widening, if necessary, to 60 feet. The speed limit will be 40 miles per hour, with a maximum of 60 miles per hour for motor vehicles, with suspended license plates paid to high speed trucks. Upkeep will exact a toll of a halfpenny per ton mile. This is but a forerunner of what must come in America very soon, as the physical saturation point has been reached and need to obtain outside than those now seems far beyond market values.

The board of supervisors of Contra Costa County, Cal., has adopted an ordinance prohibiting motor buses from operating on the Antioch-Sherman Island Highway, the main highway across the county. This ordinance is similar to others prohibiting buses from operating on other highways of the county.

In South Africa the period of inflated

values, following the war, has almost entirely gone, and motor vehicles of the better class day again been seen on the streets. The roads in the country are none too good, and a car must have real upstanding material in its construction to stand the wear. A close estimate would assume that about 5000 motor vehicles of all kinds will be sold this year.

At Faro Island, Denmark, Capt. Malcolm Campbell, with a 12-cylinder Sunbeam, put up a speed of 219.31 kilometers per hour, which is claimed as a record. He also set up figures for the miles, the record speed being 137.72 miles per hour. It is interesting to note that his fastest run was at a speed of 146.40 miles per hour. For a world's record, the course has to be covered in both directions, and the mean speed of the two runs is taken.

One of the most important events in the motor world in the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Automobile Club of Switzerland. This club, with the English and French associations, has been responsible for many of the rulings, which have kept automobile racing, especially from a touring and racing standpoint, on such a high plane all along the road.

At the Industrial Hall, Osaka, Japan, from Sept. 12 to Oct. 20 next, an exhibition of vehicles, means of communication and traffic facilities, and automotive equipment will be held under the auspices of the exhibition committee, Osaka City Electric Bureau, Kyoto, Nishi-ku, Osaka. American, French, German and English cars will be shown for the first time under these conditions.

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Buffalo 6, Newark 4.  
Reading 17, Syracuse 10.  
Rochester 6, Salt Lake 7 (7 innnings).  
Rochester 12, Baltimore 0.

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## GOOD SECURITIES ARE PICKED UP FOR INVESTMENT

**Buying in Wall Street Not as Heavy as Might Be but Sentiment Is Better**

NEW YORK, July 14 (Special)—

Wall Street this week was not as much concerned as to who was selling stocks, as it had been for some weeks. The chief query in the minds of most observers was as to why more people, particularly investors, were not buying the dividend-paying issues at prevailing prices.

One of the notable features of the stock market during the greater part of the week was the absence of selling, either for the short account or for the disposition of actual stock by its owners.

There was, however, practically the same absence of aggressiveness in the buying as in the selling. This resulted in the extreme degree of dullness which caused notable disappointment to stock exchange firms and to speculators who had bought on a moderate scale in the expectation of a much more substantial rally than actually occurred until yesterday afternoon.

### Investment Buying

As a matter of fact, probably more investment buying of stocks was in progress this week than was generally realized. The same assertion may be made with respect to many preceding weeks. Its accuracy was fully demonstrated by figures made public by the United States Steel Corporation, showing a substantial increase within the last three months in the amount of common stock that had passed from the hands of speculators to those of investors.

Small speculators often make serious mistakes when they buy stocks on a purely speculative basis. Then they are likely to be carried away with highly optimistic rumors and predictions as to the possibility of big and quick profits. Under such circumstances they generally buy near the top when insiders are selling out. The general result is that these small speculators are frightened into or forced to sell as near the bottom on the inevitable reaction following a big advance.

When small investors buy standard dividend-paying stocks, on purely an investment basis they seldom make serious mistakes. When pursuing that policy they generally buy when stocks are low and speculators fear they are going still lower and are selling in a promiscuous fashion.

For instance, discriminating investors would scarcely buy much United States Steel common, paying 5 per cent on par, above that level. When, however, the price drops below par, and particularly with earnings as large as they are now, and promise to be during the coming months, investors would not hesitate to place money in that security on a fairly big scale. As already shown, this is what they have been doing. They have been doing much the same also, undoubtedly, in the case of other well-established industrial shares, and likewise the stocks of the leading railroads.

### Bankers on Holiday

While such buying always gives stability to the stock market and often paves the way for a fresh speculative movement of good-size proportions, it is not always sufficiently large to start such a movement.

The large banking interests apparently do not see anything in the present situation, either in the United States or in Europe on which to base a big upward movement in stocks in the immediate future.

Many bankers are out of town and a goodly number have gone abroad. Without the leadership of such men the average speculator is unable to see why he should buy stocks just now except for a fair upturn following a period of short selling.

There are various elements of uncertainty in the situation in this country which makes every one more or less cautious with respect to stock market commitments. There was an important meeting of railway executives in New York this week, at which the opinion prevailed that an attempt would be made at the next session of Congress to pass considerable radical railroad legislation. It was the belief at that meeting also that an effort would be made at the same session to pass an amendment to the Transportation Act providing for compulsory consolidation of railroads into a comparatively small number of groups, in accordance with the present tentative plan of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

### Legislative Prospects

Every few days reports come to hand of the plans of various groups of organized railroad labor to secure higher wages. The anthracite miners appear to be more or less restless and no one seems to be in a position to predict definitely whether it will become necessary to give them still more favorable terms when the present agreement expires at the end of August.

Western farmers are still agitating the necessity, as they see it, for lower agricultural freight rates. With the large wheat crop in sight and the correspondingly low prices already reached and forecast for the rest of the season, it is expected that this agitation will become still more pronounced.

A prominent banker in this city is of the opinion that the reduced buying power of the farmers, because of low prices for their products, will be one of the chief contributing factors to the further dullness in the business of this country to which he is looking forward for the rest of this year at least.

With these features of the situation in this country stressed from day to day, it is not strange that speculative buying of stocks has been extremely small and that of investors no larger than it has been. Speculative sentiment, after the close of the market yesterday, however, was better than for some time.

## New York Stock Market Price Range for the Week Ended Saturday, July 14, 1923

Yr. 1922—Div. Sales High Low % Change Yr. 1922—Div. Sales High Low % Change

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## WEEK'S REVIEW OF FINANCIAL EVENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

**Stock Exchange Sentiment Improves After Being Rather Dismal—Ruhr Big Factor**

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*  
LONDON, July 14.—After an auspicious start, affairs have mended somewhat on the stock exchange here from last week's dismal levels, which are recorded in the price index as being 2 per cent lower than the average figure for the first half of the year.

The better tone has not been confined to the gilt-edge market where stocks, all except the 5 per cent war loan, are appreciably above the lowest, but has been pretty general in all sections, and there are prospects of a decided improvement in values unless something unforeseen occurs.

Many think the Premier's statement regarding the Ruhr question may help. The reparation problem has long been the dominant factor here, and the whole country will heave a sigh of relief when it is settled, and the market is freed from the two-edged effect which it has had upon it in forcing up of gilt-edged prices through the postponement of the trade revival, and in general setbacks caused periodically by recurrent aggravations of the crisis.

In the money market, after large amounts borrowed from the Bank of England had been repaid, conditions became fairly comfortable and market balances at over £107,000,000, as shown in the bank return, are higher than might have been expected.

The rise in the bank rate as a corrective to the decline in New York exchange appears to be justifying itself in the improvement to Thursday's highest of 4.55 over Monday's figure of 4.55-15.

### LONDON BANK DEPOSITS

The half-yearly balance sheets of Westminster, of Barclays, and of the National Provincial banks, three of the "Big Five," giving deposits at £266,000,000, £236,000,000, and £253,000,000 reveal decreases, respectively, of 11,8, and 4 per cent compared with the corresponding period of a year ago.

In bills discounted, declines were £17,500,000, £10,500,000, and £3,000,000, but some diversity is shown in the matter of advances. Barclays and National, respectively, register £5,000,000 and £8,000,000 increase, but Westminster a £7,000,000 fall.

Some interest is displayed in the statement that a Pan-American effort is to be made to capture the control of the silver market from London. Such attempt would be regarded with equanimity here, however, and an authority in a press interview said that if there were an attempt in America to corner supplies there in favor of mine owners, a commission of eastern banks, the chief buyers, would simply cease purchasing "for six months if necessary. And when they wanted to buy again would still come to London for their exchange silver when the market price is not a producer's one but represents the balance between buyers and sellers."

The decision of boiler makers to continue the dispute with shipyard employers adds another touch of gloom to the picture of shipbuilding depression, revealed by Lloyd's register for the last quarter. Although the tonnage under construction in Great Britain and Ireland is approximately 1,340,000 tons greater than that for all other countries combined, yet it is a considerable decrease on the previous quarter, and still more considerable on the corresponding period last year. Moreover, increased employment for tonnage afloat is not expected as long as the Ruhr complications hold up international trade and shipping conditions undoubtedly become worse later.

### FOREIGN TRADE FALLS OFF

The disturbed conditions in Europe also are held responsible for the reaction shown in foreign trade figures for June. While the total of imports remain virtually unchanged compared with May at \$93,333,333, exports at \$62,750,000 have dropped \$8,500,000 whereas \$5,250,000 is due to the falling off in manufactured goods—shrinkage in cotton goods exports contributing \$3,500,000. The most hopeful sign is that there has been virtually no falling off in raw material imports.

South Wales coal export for the half-year, however, at 15,250,000 tons is nearly 3,500,000 greater compared with the previous year's figure, and the weekly average for June at 600,000 tons is considerably higher than the pre-war average. Heavier shipments to South America and Canada (new market for Welsh coal) were marked features.

The revival in foreign demand for coke at high prices caused iron masters alarm, and the shortage and the high cost of fuel and the reasons. For instance, in South Wales only 11 out of 35 blast furnaces are in operation. The upward price movement on the continent and the promise of increased business with South America and the colonies have, however, given a better tone lately to the iron and steel trade, although the June production of pig iron at 693,000 tons, is down by 21,000 tons. Steel, at 767,000 tons, is down by 54,000 tons compared with May. The Times' reports on crop conditions as of July 1 show wheat slightly below the average of the last 10 years, barley markedly better than in 1921-1922, but still considerably down on the average for the decade. Oats, on the other hand, are nearly 4 per cent improved.

A raw cotton bureau is to be established by the Lancashire Master Spinners Federation.

As a result of the very high prices exacted for building material in this country, Belgian manufacturers are gaining a foothold. The Belgian tender for bricks at half the British price was provisionally accepted by the Folkstone municipality and temporary permission is being given for the use of Belgian cement for state-aided work at Middlesbrough.

As far as the labor outlook is concerned, prospects are brighter, with

the end of the dock strike in view and the decision of coal miners in favor of a continuance of the present wage agreement.

## TELEPHONE EARNINGS \$5.73 A SHARE IN FIRST HALF YEAR

**Dividend Well Covered—Carries \$7,000,000 to Surplus—Better Than 1922**

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company reports for the first six months of 1928, a balance available for dividends, after taxes, interest and other charges, of \$40,579,417, equal to \$5.73 a share on the \$708,275,300 average amount of capital stock outstanding. This compares with a balance of \$32,864,183 in the first half of 1922, equal to \$4.62 a share on \$699,347,400 capital stock outstanding on Dec. 31, 1922.

Six months' earnings compare:

6 Mos Earnings	Mois Earnings
Earnings: 1928	1922
Dividends .....	\$25,712,497.59
Interest .....	\$17,151,387.48
Telephone Oper. ....	6,496,462.53
Revenues ....	31,927,724.11
Miscel Revenues .....	132,658.47
Total ..... Expenses, Includ Taxe	\$84,168,877. \$21,132,395.91
Net earnings... Deduct Interest.	\$47,047,081.99 6,467,664.48
Balance .....	\$40,579,417.50 30,349,963.18
Deduct divs....	\$7,000,000
Balance .....	\$10,299,454.54

\*Subject to minor changes when final figures for June are available.

President H. B. Thayer in a statement to stockholders says:

The change in economic conditions brought about the necessary readjustments necessary. Wage scales were studied and readjusted by us without delay in anticipation of the approval of the higher charges for service which higher wages, higher costs of material and higher costs of production.

To obtain approval of these necessary adjustments in charges for service, the Bell Telephone System as a whole made many applications to state commissions. Some cases have involved single or even single rates, while others have involved rates ranging in a state. In over 90 per cent of these cases, we have been able to accept the decisions of the commissions.

Where we have had to appeal to the courts they have generally supported our position. During the last three months two decisions involving very important principles have been decided in our favor by the Supreme Court of the United States.

On July 1, the Bell System, after having provided for payment of the telephone bill of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, which moved in December, had on hand cash and temporary cash investments amounting to more than \$120,000,000 to provide for the continuing growth of the business.

The percentage earned on the capital stock of this company, including its equity in the distributed earnings of the associated companies for the half year past, will be somewhat better than that of the corresponding half year of 1922.

### SEASONAL LULL IN THE VARIOUS LINES OF TRADE

*New York, July 14—Dun's weekly review of trade says:*

Contraction of demand and decline of prices mark the present mid-season period in different branches of business. A further reduction of output in basic industries also is witnessed, and there is a sharp contrast between the slowing down process now and the noteworthy expansion of the first quarter of the year.

The change, however, is not unnatural, activity invariably diminishing at this season, and confidence still prevails in many quarters. While new buying has clearly abated, with many requirements covered by the previous heavy purchasing, potential needs remain large and the absence of excessive accumulation of goods is favorable augury.

Various statistical measures show that transactions continue of substantial volume in the aggregate, and there is no precedent for the total of car loadings reported for the end of June.

The remarkable freight movement represents orders placed some time ago, rather than current business, but it affords unmistakable evidence of the decisive industrial revival that has occurred this year.

### RAILROAD RETURNS FOR MAY REVEAL BIG REVENUE GAIN

*Washington, July 14—The following are returns for 1928 steam roads, including 15 switching and terminal companies, for May and five months, as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission:*

May: Revenue .....	1922
Open revenue .....	\$547,232,485
Op. income .....	449,442,968
Net op. income .....	57,789,517
5 months: Revenue .....	1922
Open revenue .....	\$5,653,656,622
Op. income .....	2,138,844,501
Net op. income .....	356,908,771
Net op. income .....	278,393,472

### WOOL AUCTIONS OFF UNTIL JULY 24

*London, July 14—The wool auctions, which were suspended July 10 until July 17 because of labor difficulties in the wool warehouses arising in connection with the dock strike, have been further postponed until July 24, it was announced today.*

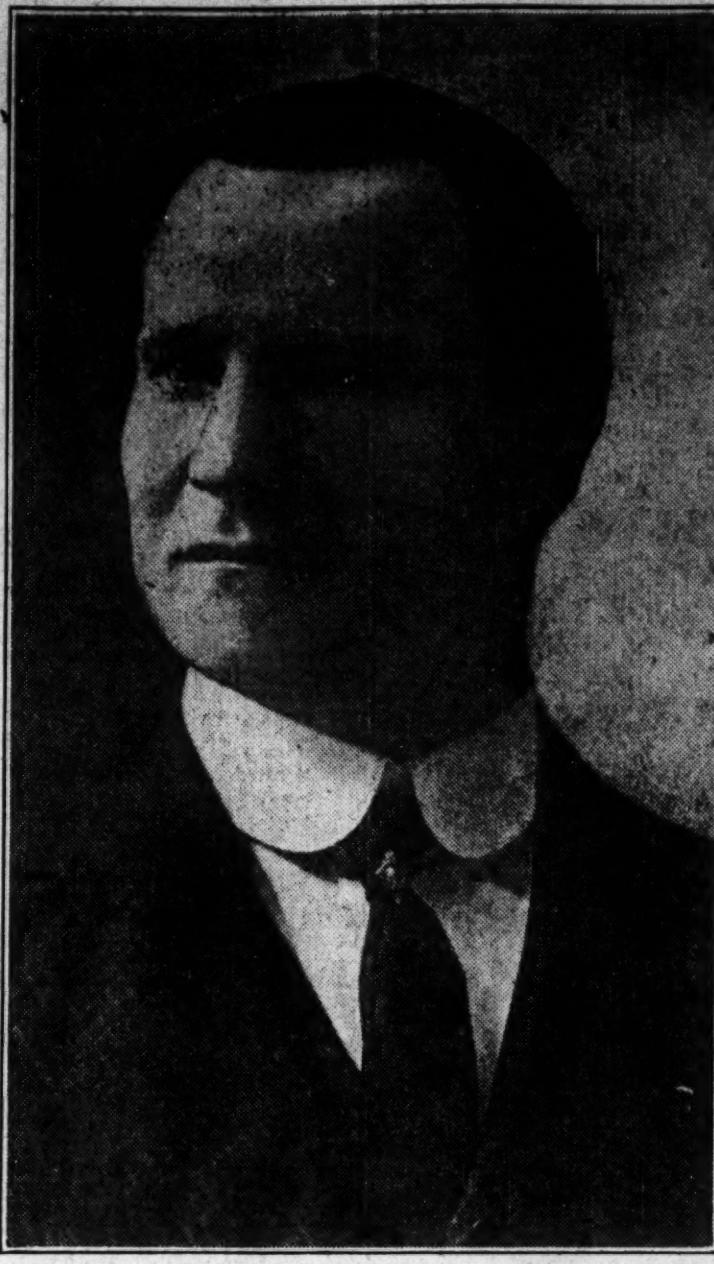
If the resumption of the sales is then found to be impossible they will be abandoned, it was said.

### BREMEN'S LOAN BLOCKED

Bremen attempted to raise a 5 per cent dollar municipal loan, but the German Minister of the Treasury blocked it after the Minister of Com-merce had approved. The Treasury ob-jected that the loan would further de-preciate the mark.

### ENGLISH PRICE INDEX

*London, July 14—The June whole-sale price index number stood at 155.4, compared with 153.8 in May and 159.3 in June, 1922.*



John E. Edgerton

JOHN E. EDGERTON, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, hails from Lebanon, Tenn., where he is president and general manager of the Lebanon Woolen Mills. He was reared on a farm in Johnson County, North Carolina, and attended the North Carolina public schools. He studied at Cumberland University, where he won a scholarship to Vanderbilt, and remained there five years, taking a B. A. degree in 1902, and an M. A. degree the following year.

Mr. Edgerton was one of the gridiron stars of his college, and captain of the 1901 team which won the southern championship. He was also a track man, winning two medals in shotput events, and held other student honors.

After graduation, he taught in Castle Heights School one year, another year at Memphis University School, and in 1905, with Col. J. C. Harry, founded Columbia Military Academy of Columbia, Tenn., remaining co-principal with him seven years. He returned to Lebanon in 1912 and became president and general manager of the Lebanon Woolen Mills.

During the World War, Mr. Edgerton was an aide of the fuel administration for Tennessee, helped in the war savings campaign, was chairman of the state's war resources committee, and of the local war work committee for Tennessee, which made the largest ever subscription in the state for philanthropic purposes. In 1920 he was Tennessee chairman for the Hoover relief fund, director of the China relief campaign in the Tennessee conference of the Southern Methodist Episcopal church.

After several successful years as head of the Tennessee Manufacturers' Association, he was elected president of the National Association of Manufacturers in 1921. He is also head of the National Industrial Council of New York.

Mr. Edgerton has many church, civic and educational connections, and is a Mason and Kiwanian.

### RUTHLESSNESS IS CHARGED IN CRUSHING HOTTENTOTS

**Southwest African Forces Quelled Rebellion With Bombs—Labor Assails Premier**

CAPE TOWN, S. W. Africa, June 1 (Special Correspondence)—It is just a year ago that trouble arose in South West Africa with a small tribe called the Bondelzwart Hottentots. There were, in the initial stages, mistakes on both sides. Armed intervention by the Union forces became necessary, and the tribe was crushed by drastic military action. The severity of the punitive operations have since been the subject of a complaint to the League of Nations, from which the Union received the mandate for South West Africa.

Ever since the quelling of the rebellion came under the suspicion of the League there has been a tendency in South Africa to say little or nothing about the affair. Recently, however, in one of the bitterest debates of the year, the matter was thoroughly threshed out in the Union Parliament, the Labor Party leading a violent attack against Gen. Jan Smuts, the Premier.

Airplanes Employed

A commission has recently investigated the rebellion and published its findings. As a result of the debate in Parliament General Smuts has decided further to furnish the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations with a copy of the report of the recent commission on the Bondelzwart rebellion was founded. This document is of very great importance, but it has not been printed and published for the benefit of the public.

"Do you justify the airplanes, then?" clamored the Labor members.

"I think the use of airplanes was perfectly justified on an occasion like this," deliberately answered the Prime Minister.

At any rate, it was a sad matter all through, the Premier finally observed, and one could not but deeply regret the whole position. Honestly and sincerely, however, when he looked at the facts, and with a trustful desire to do justice and form a right and proper conclusion, he thought that if a mistake had been made it had been in the earlier stages.

As to future action in regard to the matter, General Smuts said, the report would go to the League of Nations along with Mr. Hofmeyr's report and the evidence also, to show what steps had been taken to remedy the state of affairs in regard to native policy in the southwest as a whole.

In conclusion, General Smuts said: "I am posted in Moscow, I believe, as the 'Butcher of Bulhook.' That is my reputation in Russia. We must remember that what has been said in this debate will be quoted at Geneva and at other places all over the world, and quoted against us by people who are jealous of the position we occupy on the African continent. I say again, let us leave all party bitterness aside when we discuss matters like this."

## The World's Great Capitals

### The Week in Belfast

Belfast, July 14

THERE is certainly a feeling of confidence and security in the Six Counties, and there is no doubt much to be said for the Northern Government's claim that the majority of the former Nationalists are living quite happily with their neighbors, whose political and religious views they do not share. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor had a talk with H. M. Pollock, the Northern Minister for Finance, and he said that it was untrue that there had been any discrimination on the part of the Government in sectarian matters. Accusations on the grounds of intolerance had been made entirely, he believed, by political fanatics without a state in the country. It happened that he, for the greater part of the retail liquor business in Belfast—the spirit-grocers particularly—was carried on by Roman Catholics, but by abolishing the groceries without the Ministry, the report says, have been much appreciated by the farmers. There has been valuable advice regarding the marketing of gods, and special marketing representatives in England have been able to put Ulster and English firms into touch with each other. It is interesting to note that 60 per cent of the Six Counties' population is employed in agriculture, and of the 2,352,000 acres under the jurisdiction of the Northern Parliament, practically 90 per cent is productive. Over 50 per cent of the agricultural holdings in this area are under 15 acres in extent.

It is often claimed by critics that the agricultural population of the north are governed by an industrial government in Belfast and that consequently agricultural interests suffer. Such criticism seems to have little foundation for the select committee of expert agriculturists presided over by Viscount Pirrie, to investigate agricultural problems so as to enable the Government to take practical steps in agricultural relief. One of the most interesting statements made by the Prime Minister, was in regard to the operations of the Loans Guarantee Act which had helped the shipbuilding industry. The advisor and instructional functions of the Ministry, the report says, have been much appreciated by the farmers. There has been valuable advice regarding the marketing of gods, and special marketing representatives in England have been able to put Ulster and English firms into touch with each other. It is interesting to note that 60 per cent of the Six Counties' population is employed in agriculture, and of the 2,352,000 acres under the jurisdiction of the Northern Parliament, practically 90 per cent is productive. Over 50 per cent of the agricultural holdings in this area are under 15 acres in extent.

In the northern House of Commons, Sir James Craig, the Prime Minister, in moving the adjournment of the House until Oct. 16 made a statement reviewing the work of the session and indicated some of the legislation which would be proposed at the next session. The Prime Minister, who spoke in optimistic terms, said that he was improving, that there was a new confidence and a feeling that the worst time had passed. Other noteworthy points were that the Ministry of Commerce was doing its utmost to stimulate the country's trade; and the interests of northern Ireland would be closely watched at the Imperial Eco-

nomic Conference to be held next October. There would be an Ulster pavilion at the British Empire exhibition. A Commission on Development was meeting under the chairmanship of Lord Charlemont from which most satisfactory results were expected. In two years, unemployment in northern Ireland had fallen from 63,597 to 33,402. The northern Government was still waiting for the Free State to nominate its member for the land trust to be set up consequent on the Irish Free State Constitutional Provisions Act, 1922: the object of this trust was to provide houses for former service men. The British Government had appointed a committee to consider the framing of a land purchase bill—undoubtedly a result of the Free State measure now before the Dail.

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

**"La Fête de la Jeunesse et de la Joie" Given at Geneva**

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

Geneva, June 29  
IN ENGLAND, perhaps, there are still many who wholly associate the eurhythmics of Jaques-Dalcroze with those educational establishments for young ladies which, in the days of Queen Victoria, used to be described as "select"; and where nowadays, instead of sharpening their wits on "prunes and prisms," bobbed-haired girls pursue the flying hockey ball and return home to address an astonished father as "old Bean."

But the remarkable performances of "La Fête de la Jeunesse et de la Joie," given recently in Geneva, proved that while eurhythmics may provide a valuable discipline for the young—who, as Plato says, "cannot keep quiet, either in body or voice, they must leap and skip and overflow with gaiety and sheer joy, and they must utter all sorts of cries" yet this discipline or education is only a means to much bigger ends.

Carouge, one of the four communes adjoining Geneva, is a little industrial town of 800 inhabitants with a big choral society. Desiring to celebrate its fifth anniversary, "Le Lyre de Carouge" went to Jaques-Dalcroze for a new work. It would be interesting to record the effort, individual and collective, which intervened between this request and the first public performance of "La Fête de la Jeunesse et de la Joie," which is written for mixed chorus, chorus of male voices, chorus of children, solo, vocal quartet, recitation, "évolutions de rythmique," and full orchestra.

**The Group Everything**

Apart from the music of Jaques-Dalcroze and the poems written by the composer and two Swiss poets, Jacques Chenevère and Pierre Glard, nearly 600 persons gave the spare time and energy of many months to bring to fruition a collective work of art in which the individual was nothing and the group or crowd everything. A refreshing change from the drama where the individual is everything and the crowd nothing.

Jaques-Dalcroze has himself in "Rhythm, Music, and Education" pointed out that more than in any other country popular spectacles in Switzerland involve the participation of the crowd. "From the twelfth century onward, the Swiss organized performances of Passion plays to which actors and audience repaired in procession singing and dancing."

In the fifteenth century, the colleges organized dramatic fêtes under the influence of the humanistic plays of Terence and the performances of Passion plays increased. At Lucerne in particular they involved the participation of hundreds of people; at Einsiedeln the audience sang in common with the chorus; at Berne, the poet and painter, Nicholas Manuel, produced pantomimes and carnival plays; at Zurich, Josias Murer, in his "Siege of Babylon," and Holzwarth, in his "Saul," brought a whole army into play. Indeed, pitched battles were fought in the course of the action, and the text indicates that in the last act "the populace, appeased, with one accord ceases fighting, lies down, and falls asleep." There existed even at that period, then, a system of rhythm applied to crowds. The stage directions are highly significant in this respect.

**Audience Inside the Action**

One of the biggest thrills in "La Fête de la Jeunesse et de la Joie" is the march of two bodies of drummers from the back of the theater, through the audience, to the stage. From that moment the spectators were inside the action instead of out of it. "Art," says Tolstoy, "has this characteristic, that it unites people," and Jaques-Dalcroze might almost have taken the saying as a text for his work.

"La Fête de la Jeunesse et de la Joie" is the very antithesis to the aesthetic exclusiveness which looks at the world, so to speak, through the wrong end of a telescope. All art, of course, is not of the whole community, but "La Fête" manifests another welcome sign that, in the words of Jane Ellen Harrison, art "is beginning again to realize its social function, beginning to be impatient of mere individual emotion, beginning to aim at something bigger, more bound up with a feeling toward and for the common weal." The aesthete, reminiscent of Kipling's cat, disdainfully walking by himself through a Philistine world, might do worse than buy a Cook's tourist ticket for Switzerland.

**A Large Scale**

"La Fête de la Jeunesse et de la Joie" is designed to a scale worthy of the neighborhood of Mont Blanc. In three parts, the first deals with the life and activities, the joys and sorrows, the hopes and regrets, of all classes and conditions of humanity—Mankind. The second presents humanity's external environment, scenes of country, lake, harvest, etc.—Nature. Part III may be described as a synthesis of the first and second; the seeming oppositions resolve into harmony, groups aggregate into a whole, and "La Fête" ends on a "top note" of confidence, optimism and joy—Utopia. Such, roughly, is the framework used by Jaques-Dalcroze and his collaborators for a work that in many ways re-captures the impulses which prompted the popular art of the Middle Ages.

"La Fête de la Jeunesse et de la Joie" is, it must be emphasized, primarily a musical work written for a choral society. With the exception of the orchestra and one principal from the Opéra, all who took part gave their services. It was said that Jaques-Dalcroze discovered his postman in the chorus. The whole affair was a genuine expression of communal art and even the seating and sloping floor at the Palais Electoral had been erected by willing volunteers who included the intelligentsia and professional men of Geneva. Every Genevoise elementary school includes in its curriculum the eurhythmics of Jaques-Dalcroze and the

children's chorus was a remarkable feature of a remarkable performance. Feodor Chaliapin said the other day to a London journalist: "I conceive a training for the singer different from anything the conservatories offer. At the best the student turned out as things are knows nothing beyond the right way of singing a scale up to top C. He is given no inkling of his art. He does not know how properly to walk to the front of the platform or what to do with his hands. Now the artist as I should train him would not be taught merely 'voice production,' but also a general harmony of sound and behavior—so that he would be appropriately to everything he sings, and not only that, but would be so inculcated with harmony that all his life would possess artistic grace, and his very way of walking down the street and knocking at a door would be not awkward and haphazard, but vital and appropriately expressive! People say I 'act' when I sing, but I ask if singing without 'acting' is not running in a sack race?"

Yet on the enormous stage of the Palais Electoral we saw such amateurs as constitute the average choral society exhibit a "general harmony of sound and behavior," and individual and collective gesture so appropriate to what they sang, such freedom and spontaneity of movement, that they made the highly-trained professional choruses of grand opera look almost like tin-soldiers.

What was the secret? A secret that is no secret—rhythm: co-ordination of the musical and plastic elements. In Jaques-Dalcroze's own words, "Just as verbal expression, the poetic interpretation of the text, demands precise and definite gestures, so 'musical' expression, constituting the atmosphere of the piece, exacts of the actor a similar and absolute submission to the rhythm that produces it. Every movement of musical rhythm should evoke in the interpreter a corresponding movement; every mood expressed in sound should determine on the stage an appropriate attitude; every orchestral nuance, every crescendo, diminuendo, stringendo, or rallentando should be impressed on the interpreter and 'expressed' by him at occasion demands."

**Unity Achieved**

At the Palais Electoral we saw none of those confusions of style, time and phrasing that are commonplace in every opera house, where the prima donna, the orchestra, and the chorus, between them, disintegrate what should be a unity into unrelated parts. There is no real reason why an opera should degenerate into a pitched battle between ear and eye.

But perhaps the most significant fact about "La Fête de la Jeunesse et de la Joie" is that it enabled the members of a choral society to discard the sackcloth and ashes of evening clothes and adopt not like a large group of people about to have their photographs taken, but with that appropriate behavior advocated by Chaliapin. It provides a new-old expression for "mass" art, and if English choral societies can be persuaded to make a bonfire of their starched shirts and evening dresses, both they and their audiences will discover things undreamt of in their present art philosophies. There are in England many composers who could provide them with works: Elgar, Vaughan Williams, Goossens, Holst, Ireland, Bax, Howells, Rutland Boughton, Holbrooke, Ethel Smyth, Bantock, Rootham, to mention a dozen at random. And poets are as plentiful as the dukes sung in Gilbert's "Gondoliers." What is needed is an English Jaques-Dalcroze to focus and direct the musical enthusiasm of our big choral centers to the fuller artistic self-expression so wonderfully achieved by Carouge.

**Transitional Zone**

For the artist perhaps the most novel feature of "La Fête de la Jeunesse et de la Joie" was the use of "Évolutions de Rythmique" to portray the inner meaning of the action on the stage—a kind of "sublimation" expressed visually, constituting a transitional zone as it were between the invisible structure which exists only for the eye and the visible superstructure designed for the eye.

In England Jaques-Dalcroze the educationist has rather slipped into the background Jaques-Dalcroze the composer, but "La Fête" proves that he can write "popular" music of the best kind. Charming melody, varied and vivacious rhythms, and harmony with a happy touch of modernity, characterize a well-orchestrated score which has few dull moments. It is music admirably suited to the occasion.

The stage décor was of the simplest design—light draperies with an "Apple" staircase "up center." Even the lighting reinforced the general rhythms and one left the Palais Electoral with the rare sense of having experienced a complete and satisfying work of art. The only disappointment heard by the writer came from a British tourist who complained that there had been no yodeling.

**Brahms Songs Translated**

"Translations of Brahms Master-Songs" is the title of a booklet written by John G. Ingold and published by the Fred L. Tower Company, Portland, Me. The preface is dated Fort Williams, Me., May, 1923. In it, by way of defense of his procedure, the author says: "It is true that there is a magic loveliness inherent in certain combinations of words and phrases that is not translatable. That some sacrifice is inevitable in every translation there can be no doubt. But how much greater and more serious is the sacrifice when the meaning of the words is lost altogether because the language in which they were written is imperfectly understood, or not at all!" A reading of certain of the translations, with the Brahms melodies in mind, indicates that numerous lines and a good many stanzas are better done than in the ordinary texts of music publishers.

*"Les Rythmiciens," Scene of "The Lake," in "La Fête de la Jeunesse et de la Joie," at Geneva***Contemporary German Musical Life**

By PAUL SCHWERS

Berlin, June 20.

THE World War and the evil period which succeeded it destroyed many material and ideal values in central Europe, and particularly in Germany and Austria. One thing, however, has remained to the German people, and that is their love for music.

The foreign visitor who discovers so much distress may well be astonished to find that today all the opera houses in German territory are playing and have maintained the quality of their productions equal to that of former times.

The great singers, it is true, have sojourned much in foreign lands for the last two years, because they could no longer be sufficiently remunerated at home in consequence of the depreciation of the currency.

**Art Not a Luxury**

All this explains why the best elements of the population are trying, in spite of political and economic distress, to maintain the artistic life of the nation at a high level. The public,

fortunes of doubtful origin. This type of art lovers we will gladly dispense with, because they regard the temples of art primarily as places of amusement. Their quickly acquired wealth will quickly disappear again and their demand for art will then be disposed of.

With much greater satisfaction we greet those foreigners who come to us with a feeling of friendship. For foreign visitors are important to us, as they may conclude from visiting good German artistic performances that at present in Germany, perhaps even more than formerly, true culture values are being created. And no one will deny that such values used to be the most important German export. The new generation must see to it that this takes place in future in a still greater measure.

**Art Not a Luxury**

This explains why the best elements of the population are trying, in spite of political and economic distress, to maintain the artistic life of the nation at a high level. The public,

and particularly the State and municipalities, provide much greater means at much greater sacrifices than before the war. For we regard art not as a luxury, but as a most important means of strengthening us. Art, and primarily music, are for us educators and comforters.

After the cruel devastations of the Thirty Years' War, Bach and Handel arose as the climax of a new upward movement. . . . When a foreigner judging contemporary German life with a friendly bias is surprised at seeing that all our opera houses are open, and that in Germany there are more public musical performances than before the war, when we enjoyed such infinitely better conditions of life, he will understand the reason for it. Should art in German territory perish, for music constitutes its true wealth, its best defense. No less a genius than Richard Wagner proclaimed this axiom in the glorious poetry of the immortal "Meistersinger."

**A Busy Musical Week in Paris**

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

London, July 3

ALTHOUGH we are now in the London season, the musical horizon was so poor in novelties that I decided to cross the Channel to see whether Paris would be more propitious toward a music-lover in quest of new creations and impressions and original productions capable of offering some interest.

Two hours after reaching Paris, at 7 in the evening, I was listening to my old friend Manuel de Falla, the great Spanish composer, who played to me on the piano his new work, "El Retablo de Maese Pedro," a one-act musical comedy for marionettes, voices and a small orchestra, inspired by a passage in "Don Quixote," the first performance of which will be given shortly at the residence of the Princess de Polignac. I shall revert to the subject presently and meanwhile it may suffice for me to mention that it is worthy in every respect of the composer of the "Three-Cornered Hat" and of "El Amor Brujo." The rhythmic power and sense of color, in turn subdued and dazzling, which characterizes Falla's music, is vividly conspicuous in it, without, however, it being in any way an imitation of his previous creations.

**"Padmaravati"**

The next evening I witnessed, at the Opéra, the third performance of the magnificent opera-ballet of Albert Roussel, "Padmaravati," a tragic evocation from India. I do not wish to encroach upon the realm of the Paris correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, and I should merely like to say that the music in this work is so rich, so original and so pathetic that in the end it makes one forget the mediocre choreography, the vocal interpretation, which for the most part is inadequate, and the rather dull mise en scène. The powerful depth of the music of the composer of "Evocations"

here, where many might have expected to see on the stage one of those bright ballets with which the Russians have made us familiar and a lively choreography, we saw before us a

and the "Festin de l'Araignée" eclipsed everything else.

The same evening I attended, at the Opéra, the first night of another ballet of a very different description: "Chimères," which is undoubtedly one of the most interesting works of Mme. Armande de Polignac, although her music is not usually of an inferior order. But, on the other hand, the ballet, staged by Miss Loie Fuller, was an extremely interesting evocation, where the play of lights and shadows, the effects of water and flames produced by gauzes and projectors, were both fascinating and ingenious, especially on the stage of the Opéra, which is so vast that it is not easy to fill it.

On the following evening, at the Théâtre de la Gaîté, new joys were awaiting me. The Ballets Russes provided a bill consisting of the "Children's Tales" which I have so often seen and heard in Paris and in London during the last four years, and "Pulcinella" by Pergolese-Stravinsky, and in the middle of the program, the long-awaited work by Stravinsky: "Les Noces," four pictures which portray the popular Russian wedding, the scores of which I perused some time ago with Ravel, although unable to understand through the piano score how a work for which I knew the orchestra was to consist of four pianos and a few instruments of percussion, could possibly be rendered.

**A Somber Evocation**

Here, where many might have expected to see on the stage one of those bright ballets with which the Russians have made us familiar and a lively choreography, we saw before us a

and the "Festin de l'Araignée" eclipsed everything else.

I should again, that same week, have been able to hear, at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier, a concert devoted to the works of Sgymonowski and Manuel de Falla, supported by the composers themselves, and a performance where Wanda Landowska interprets in a marvelous manner on her harpsichord admirable works which are so little known that they appear quite new. This is what, within five days, one could hear in Paris in the way of Spanish, Russian, French and Polish music. It seems to me that this season, at least, Paris is the musical center of the world.

Good fortune pursued me right up to the boat which brought me back to London and which also brought Padmore, after his triumphs in Paris. Under the auspices of our common friend Joseph Conrad, who a week before, told me of the pleasure he had recently experienced in New York in conversing with the great pianist-statesman, I was able to speak for a few moments with Padmore, whilst the coast of France was disappearing behind us in a mist.

I must confess that during 20 years of musical life I have never known a week with a greater abundance of auditions and profitable meetings

and that ends the matter. To pursue discussion further is to wrestle with a veritable Proteus; for before you know it, he is out of the language in which he answered you and is in another, telling you a story or singing you a song.

Perhaps I shall find many persons to agree with me, if I assert that the two greatest masters of vocal art of recent times are Caruso and Chaliapin. But I shall not quarrel with any who disagree. I will only observe that these men represent something near perfection in two lines of vocal achievement—Caruso, in the line of tone; Chaliapin, in that of speech. I do not believe any contemporary of Caruso equaled him in splendor of sound.

After the three successive auditions of new productions during three consecutive days, and after exchanging a few words with Sgymonowski, Arthur Poulenec, Georges Auric, Francis Poulenc, Kurt Schindler and Roland Manuel, I thought I had satisfied all my musical cravings. Yet, on the Saturday afternoon, I attended at the Opéra-Comique the dress rehearsal (to which all of us who have known and loved Albeniz had been looking forward for the last 15 years) of his comic opera "Pepe Jiménez," which was like a ray of sunshine, a charming picture of youth and tenderness where we found once more the admirable vitality of that dear and great Albeniz.

**Musical Center of World**

If I had been endowed with ubiquity, I should again, that same week, have

been able to hear, at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier, a concert devoted to the works of Sgymonowski and Manuel de Falla, supported by the composers themselves, and a performance where Wanda Landowska interprets in a marvelous manner on her harpsichord admirable works which are so little known that they appear quite new. This is what, within five days, one could hear in Paris in the way of Spanish, Russian, French and Polish music. It seems to me that this season, at least, Paris is the musical center of the world.

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**A Handful or Two of Chaliapin Opinions**

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, July 12

FEDOR CHALIAPIN, the baritone, is a fluent talker. He said enough for my benefit the day before he left here for Europe to take an extended article, could I reproduce it. But alas for language! There were a number of persons in the room at his hotel the afternoon I had the privilege of meeting him; all of whom joined in the talk, using Russian, French or English as means of interchange. Nobody in the crowd, I doubt, possessed perfect command of all three tongues. But everybody was complete in either the first or the third, and passably conversant with the second. I managed to scribble down a few notes on Mr. Chaliapin's part in the confabulation; but, as has happened before when I have encountered Russian artists, I received more in the way of impressions to remember than in the way of remarks to quote.

To describe, by means of an awkward figure, how he does things, he keeps his opinions in a bin. Ask him for some of them, he reaches in for a handful, rolls it up in a wad and flings it at your head, quishing you. Propose, if you like, a subject for talk. He gives back everything he wants to say about it in a single sentence, and that ends the matter. To pursue discussion further is to wrestle with a veritable Proteus; for before you know it, he is out of the language in which he answered you and is in another, telling you a story or singing you a song.

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After the three successive auditions of new

## THE HOME FORUM

## Among the Old Time Gospellers

THE other day, in my haunting of old bookshops, I picked up a little volume, hitherto unknown to me, with the title of "The Faire Gospeller," by a writer who was content to be announced merely as "the author of Mary Powell."

"The Faire Gospeller" contains something of many sides of human living; and since it is a chronicle of "passing" in the life of mistress Anne Askew, "the martyr, not all of those sides are cheerful ones. Yet the book, written as by a contemporary, in a nevily frank style, and with the Teutonic "u" is otherwise entertaining. Its setting forth of the experiences of "Nicholas Moldwarp, B.A., of Cambridge," in his travels about the Continent, is almost worthy of Marco Polo himself.

♦ ♦ ♦

Nicholas Moldwarp is shown as spending his later years in an old, otherwise deserted manor-house in the South of England, when a traveler came upon him to whom he was induced to recount at length the story of an episodic life. This traveler seems to have claimed Stratford-upon-Avon as his home; and the first striking thing about "The Faire Gospeller" is his easy familiarity with Stratford's most noted personage. The manuscript of the story, it seems, was expected to provide inspiration for the bard himself. For thus runs the preface:

"I may be suppling you, most gifted Will, with Notes pour servir. Read them to the end, then, and cast them not incontinently into the Wood—where they may be lost in the open-cafeat feaston, chiefly for the reason I fufpet, of burning waffe paper. Yet I doubt you making any uſe of them, except that, funning iſelf in the pleached alleys of New Place, or feated within your parlor lattice, with pip-pins and caraways on the table, they may beguile the half-hour after dinner, when you happen to be free from the imponitutes of a guest."

♦ ♦ ♦

Nicholas Moldwarp, it appears, was a person of rather overwhelming intellectual attainments, having earned his degree of B. A. at Cambridge at the surprising age of eighteen. This, he observes modestly, "was accounted early." "And I had good hope of a scholarship," proceeds Nicholas, "even before reaching twenty. But he was accused of being 'led away by the new learning' and deprived, by other circumstances, of his plan to win a scholarship.

And the learned Moldwarp concludes the recital of this period of his life by observing aptly, "tis a pity when narrow means, mate wide aspirations," a sentiment rather generally subscribed to since the time when mankind first began to aspire.

Presently we find that Shakespeare failed to be inspired by the notes on

the life of Nicholas, whereas a bit of gentle reproach is uttered. "But inasmuch as you neglected your own works, without even giving them a sacrifice, it is to be expected. Something, I think, you owe the world; but if you will not hear Master Jonson on this head, you are not likely to heed me."

This was astonishingly frank, and casts, indeed, something of a new light on the tendencies of the Stratfordian, who has not always been deemed one who overlooked what he "owed the world." Perhaps his contemporaries appreciated more than the poet himself the high nature of his achievements.

But to return to Nicholas, and the story of his travels as mentor to Francis Askew, sister of mistress Anne and son of Sir William Askew, of Lincolnshire. Having left Cambridge the young man was made "master of the book-room," an occupation very congenial, as he says. And presently, being more or less familiar with "some of the live languages," he was sent abroad as guide and tutor for the youthful Francis.

It was early in the sixteenth century, and they set forth on horseback. "Francis was mounted on a fine bay horse," says Moldwarp, writing "with an unworthy pen," as he humbly admits, "and myself on a serviceable roadster. Thus we set forth to see the world." They were troubous times; these, yet no shadow of the fate of mistress Anne at Smithfield had yet been cast. Sir William Askew had become a lecturer at Magdalen College, Oxford. "Doctor Martin Luther was beginning to make a stir," adds Nicholas, as he proceeds to enlighten us in some detail on the troubous times of this part of the reign of Henry VIII.

♦ ♦ ♦

Paris appealed to him as "a strangely misgoverned city," "but," he admits, "the wit and beauty of the women, and the courtesy of the men (though but the mark of self-flattery) are most entrancing to the young." That was the court of Francis the First, whence Marguerite of Navarre had fled to Berne, to establish there a little circle composed largely of refugee Calvinists. It was during this period that she wrote "Le Miroir de l'Ame Pecheure," which was translated for English readers years later by Elizabeth, "our Maiden Monarch," as Nicholas calls her.

At Arrezzo they met Michaelangelo; and at Padua encountered "students from every land in Christendom." Venice was approached in "a stout vessel," and such is our friend Nicholas' power of simple and convincing description that Marco Polo himself could have done no finer justice to the Pearl of the Adriatic. Moreover, the English traveler found himself, as he says, among "a decent, decorous people, rarely endowed, and most plausible of speech." He rather approves of them, except that his impression was that they were "profound diffumulators."

♦ ♦ ♦

Presently, however, Nicholas found himself in a pretty plight, his charge having become so involved in the brilliant life of Venice that he had spent money much too lavishly. The result was a "most diffumy" letter from Sir William, in England, calling for payment for an accounting from the tutor. This was soon followed by a summons to attend at once at the old gentleman's bedside, so there secured a "felucca," and made haste back to England, only to find that the summons had been in the nature of a subterfuge, a last resort to fetch the erring couple hastily home.

The Reformers were now come upon evil times indeed. Mistress Anne was caught in the net, and master Nicholas presents an impressive scene in Lincoln Cathedral when she makes avowal of her faith. Katherine Parr was now Queen of Henry VIII, and there was grave disension in England. New lights are thrown on these times in this unique volume, and the rapid succession of history-making events is set forth with unusual realism.

A man of parts, indeed, was "master Nicholas Moldwarp, B. A. of Cambridge," and his story is vastly entertaining. By turns it amuses and saddens, yet withal captivates the fancy. It is difficult to remember that the book was printed in New York, in 1866, so well has the "author of Mary Powell," whom now we know to have been Mrs. Anne Manning, imagined the times of Anne Askew, and given the hue of verisimilitude to Nicholas Moldwarp's chronicle.

## Lamartine's Youthful Reading

His youth was buried in a remote Burgundian home; such foreign influences as he met with were likely to come from the still dominant eighteenth century. The pastoral childhood he spent in the farmstead of Milly is celebrated in many familiar passages; "no man," he says, "was ever bred closer to Nature nor sucked at an earlier age the milk of rustic things." The French poets anterior to him had been creatures of town and college; he alone was exposed to no artificial conditions. Like Wordsworth—

"Fair seed-time had his soul, and he grew up."

Fostered alike by beauty and by fear."

Among his father's vines he read Chateaubriand who was the imaginative force of the moment, and the author of Atala was a lover of English literature, which still carried in France the prestige of independence and romantic force. At the age of seventeen Lamartine began to keep a record of the authors he read, and in 1808 the name of Pope occurs in it for the first time. Next year his curriculum widened, and he read Sterne, both in Tristram Shandy and the Sentimental Journey. An English tutor is mentioned, and at the age of nineteen we find him deep in the study of our language. Pope is continued, Fielding and Richardson are added to the list. We cannot fail to see how

much there was in Eloise to Abelard and in the Unfortunate Lady which would attract the happy but melancholy youth at Milly. Pope, in my judgment, was the original source of the elegiac disposition of Lamartine. But in 1810 we find a still more powerful lodestone drawing the mind of Lamartine towards England. In that year he met with Young's Night Thoughts, and was deeply impressed by this stately and lugubrious poem, which the frivolous reader of today should note, still held at that time its domination over the minds of all pious and meditative readers of verse. French critics have taken for granted that Lamartine only knew Letourneau's prose translation of the Night

## Methods in Color Printing

THE "Red Admiral" is the most splendid of British butterflies. His colors are black and scarlet and white, with a touch of pure blue at the corner of the lower wing.

The color print, here translated into gray, was produced by a method which we have learnt from the Japanese. The pleasures of this printing press.

First, that there is no printing press.

Second, that the whole process is cleanly. There is no oily or tacky material to handle; and washing-up

Root itself, humble though it be, has found its figurative way into verily exalted literary society. Does not Job talk of the "root of the matter"? Does not St. Paul denounce the love of money as "the root of all evil"? And is it not Shakespeare who speaks of "the root of his opinion"? And again even more suggestively does he not use the primitive term in Coriolanus:—

"Each word thou hast spoke hath weeded from my heart  
A root of ancient envy."

One could make a fascinating collection of the garden words that have taken unto themselves positions of



Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

Apples and Admirals. From a Color Print by John D. Batten

Thoughts; of this I do not see any evidence, though he may have used Letourneau as a crib to help him with the original...

The whole of L'Immortalité is steeped in the sentiment of Night Thoughts, and often in the language, too. It is, perhaps, not surprising that in 1810 Lamartine succumbed to the spell of Ossian, which was woven so closely around all romantic spirits in that age.—Edmund Gosse, in "More Books on the Table."

Presently, however, Nicholas found himself in a pretty plight, his charge having become so involved in the brilliant life of Venice that he had spent money much too lavishly. The result was a "most diffumy" letter from Sir William, in England, calling for payment for an accounting from the tutor. This was soon followed by a summons to attend at once at the old gentleman's bedside, so there secured a "felucca," and made haste back to England, only to find that the summons had been in the nature of a subterfuge, a last resort to fetch the erring couple hastily home.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1923

## EDITORIALS

MANY American voters are asking themselves this question today. Republican politicians are propounding it to each other with peculiar interest, and before very long it is very likely to impress itself upon the consideration of Democratic organizers as well, for it is apparent enough that party spirit is disappearing in the electorate, while the genius for party organization no longer appears among those who make a profession of politics.

Disorganization of this character appears first and most impressively among the members of a party in power. Revolt against those in office is always more spectacular than mere dissension among a group of men who are struggling to get into office. Recognizing this fact, we do not therefore attach more importance to the obvious spread of disintegration in the Republican organization than to the less apparent, but equally fundamental, weakness within the Democratic Party.

But keeping this in mind, the spectacle presented today in Minnesota is an extraordinary one. It is practically without precedent in American politics. It suggests that that idealistic notion of self-determination and the independence of small peoples first invented by the Bolsheviks, and afterwards tossed as an irritant into the European political cauldron by Mr. Wilson, has been taken as the animating spirit of Republican statesmen. For what do we see in Minnesota today? A regularly nominated Republican candidate for Senator is bitterly antagonized by the Republican senators of the neighboring states. His opponent is not merely supported by these members of the Republican Party, but although not himself a candidate on the Democratic ticket, is enjoying the oratorical support of a Democratic Senator from a neighboring commonwealth. Party lines have virtually disappeared, and the success of the regular Republican nominee, if accomplished at all, must be attained by other than Republican votes. None of the Republican leaders who are opposing Governor Preus, the regular nominee, manifests the slightest inclination of withdrawing from the Republican Party nor admits in any degree disloyalty to that organization.

Is this to be understood merely as a neighborhood fight? If so, what about the attitude of certain eminent figures in the Republican Party toward the President, the head of that organization? Mr. Harding has evoked great enthusiasm throughout the west by his unfaltering support of prohibition in the form in which it is written into the Constitution and the federal statutes, but Republican senators from Michigan and New Jersey, Senators Couzens and Edge, announce their purpose of fighting this law to the point of its repeal. The President announces his advocacy of a World Court of International Justice. The chairman of the Republican National Committee and a group of irreconcilable senators, nominally of his political faith, bitterly attack that issue.

And so it goes. Party cohesion, at least in these days, sixteen months prior to an election, seems to be a vanished force. But the merry chuckles of the Democratic leaders as they view the seeming disruption of the ranks of their enemy are premature. Let them consider the present-day spectacle of Bosses Murphy, Brennan, and Taggart in conference at French Lick for the purpose of nominating Governor Smith and advancing the happy day when he can put his foot on the brass rail and blow off the froth. What promise of harmony does that give for a Democratic Party, including among those who control its conventions the overwhelming dry territory of the south and west?

DWELLERS in New England territory who have sought out, along the shores and among the hills and mountains, the half-hidden inns which, for more than a century, have been maintained for the comfort of itinerants, have gained an advantage over the casual tourist who follows only the beaten paths and who relies upon the routings indicated by guide-books and road charts. There are literally hundreds of such wayside inns, each picturesque and inviting in its way, and each boasting its steadfast clientele. Many of them are far enough from the generally traveled highways to possess an atmosphere of exclusiveness, though that exclusiveness is not forbidding. The "Welcome" sign is always displayed, and the pledge of hospitality is sincerely offered.

In most of these places one is conscious of being translated, as it were, into the atmosphere and environment of colonial New England. There, in all their simplicity and unadorned beauty, are to be seen the genuine antiques whose duplication has been the hope and endeavor of artisans in all parts of the United States. These coveted relics are not all in the form of uncomfortable chairs, hand-carved bookcases, and forbidding four-posters. There are china and pewter dishes and other utensils, spinning-wheels and looms, steel engravings and woodcuts of an era almost forgotten, and a thousand other things to bring joy to the heart of the admirer of ancient craftsmanship.

It is the careless and unappreciative observer who is not influenced by such material surroundings. The past presses close in the environment which association creates. One sits before a broad open fireplace as the evening shadows grow deeper, with vagrant memory threading an uncertain course backward through the years. Hung by yellowing and sagging straps above the mantel is an old flintlock musket which perhaps saw strenuous service in the hands of its Puritan owner of another day. Beside the hearth stands an ancient spinning-wheel, higher than a man's head, its spokes show-

### What Is a Party?

ing the marks of constant wear as the wheel was turned by some fair motherly hand. In imagination one marks the course of the silent spinner's footsteps as she moved backward and forward from spindle to wheel. The wide floor boards, still intact, seem almost to disclose the pathway.

Over the brow of the hill upon which the rambling house stands there is the spring brook, singing the age-old song to which fair women and stern-faced men of centuries gone listened, probably believing it the sweetest music in the world. Today it whispers the same endearing melodies. We hear them, or hear them not, according to our mood. Sometimes we believe we are too much engrossed in the absorbing affairs of what we regard as a more progressive century to give thought to the sentimental things of life. But he or she who pauses to listen will be well rewarded. There is a message for all of us in the unspoken language of places which were once the scenes of the simple activities of those who, consciously or unconsciously, laid deep and firm the foundation upon which their descendants of a later century have built the glorious structure of which we of today are so justly proud.

THE recent defeat of a beer and wine referendum in Manitoba comes as an interesting corollary to the overturning of the prohibition law in the Province some weeks ago. Moreover, it shows that an apparent setback, such as this latter action appeared to be, is not always entirely unproductive of good, but may result in a more general recognition of the necessity for constant alertness. The Province's dry law was passed seven years ago by an overwhelming majority, so overwhelming indeed that even the most skeptical acknowledged that a remarkable victory had been won. Unfortunately, however, the prohibitionists practically left the matter right there, apparently imagining either that the liquor problem was completely solved thenceforth so far as the Province was concerned, or that the law would enforce itself without their making it their business to assist any further. The wets, on the other hand, started immediately upon a campaign of aggressive propaganda in the hope of accomplishing a reversal of the popular decision.

In four main directions the force of the wet propaganda has been operating. First of all, it has been fostering the claim that human nature needs a change every once in a while along every line; then it has utilized with effect the argument that the fact that prohibition had not been completely enforced militates against its being maintained as a part of the law of the land; thirdly, it has made much of the belief that prohibition exerts an adverse influence on business, and finally it has employed the force of suggestion in the matter of advertisements and stories designed to play up the question of personal rights and such like sentiments of anti-prohibitionists.

The strange part of the whole situation is that the results of prohibition are, almost everywhere in Manitoba, acknowledged as having been beneficial. Families are united as never before, bank accounts have increased, outdoor sports have been taken up by hundreds who previously had not shown any interest in them, and a quickening of the general moral tone has been noticed. But with the persistent efforts of the wets so clouded the sense of the people as apparently to make them forget all this when it came to the time for voting.

A lesson which the experience of Manitoba has provided for prohibitionists the world over is that they must not stop for a moment educating the people concerning the benefits of the reform. The mere passage of a law is not enough. Such a step must be followed up as persistently by those who have achieved the success as is done by those who have suffered the defeat. And it is particularly necessary to see to it that the subtle suggestion be not allowed to enter consciousness for a single instant that it is time for a change back to alcohol.

THE difficulties confronting any and all attempts on the part of governments to regulate prices are strikingly

evidenced by the recent price movements in two staple commodities, sugar and wheat. When the price of sugar advanced rapidly a few months ago, millions of consumers gave expression to protests against the additional cost of a necessary food product, and action was taken by the federal Government to prosecute the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange for alleged offenses in promoting speculative transactions that increased prices. President Harding instructed the Tariff Commission to make an investigation into the relation of the customs duties on sugar to the advance in price, with the implied suggestion that if it were shown that these duties were unduly high, the powers given by the flexible tariff law would be exercised to establish lower rates.

Representatives from the wheat-growing states recently met in convention at Chicago to discuss methods of "stabilizing" the price of wheat. It was contended, with abundant proof, that the contention was well founded, that the present price of wheat is too low to give the wheat growers a fair profit. High wages of farm labor and high freight rates have made growing "dollar wheat" a losing venture. The need for higher wheat prices was stressed by all the delegates, and Mr. Samuel Gompers advised the wheat growers that only through organization could they hope to get a fair price for their product. The American Farm Bureau Federation has addressed to President Harding an earnest appeal for co-operation in a movement to enable the farmers to withhold 200,000,000 bushels of wheat from the market, for the purpose and in the hope of aiding to secure better prices.

What the 60,000,000 Americans living in towns and cities think of proposals to increase the cost of bread, the

ultimate result of any substantial advance in wheat prices, has not yet been shown. Probably they are not paying much attention to the matter. With prevailing high wages and full employment for labor, they may be willing that the farmers should get a fair price for their wheat. It does not appear likely that there will be any agitation for a reduction in the duty on foreign wheat, which has manifestly failed to give the farmers the higher prices confidently forecast when the duty of 30 cents per bushel was imposed.

MODERN music, according to evidence that may not be ignored, demands for its definition a different kind of thought from that which a jury assembled a few weeks ago in Switzerland gave to it. At any rate, modern music of the Italian school, unless a protest issued at Rome in the name of a distinguished group of composers is without meaning, requires for proper illustration of its aims a broader aesthetic policy than a committee, supposedly of international outlook, which sat at Zurich early in the summer, was able to entertain.

The compositions of Malipiero, Respighi, Pizzetti, and Casella—who attends concerts of the more serious sort has not become somewhat acquainted with them, and has not rejoiced that the Italians are taking a holiday from opera and making excursions into the field of orchestral music and of chamber music? Works of theirs are said to have been submitted to the Zurich committee for a place on the program of the festival, devoted to present-day music, which is to be held at Salzburg, at the same time as the annual Mozart Festival, in August. But nothing of importance was chosen, and pieces by Busoni, whom hardly anybody regards as truly belonging to the Italian school, or as representing recent tendencies either, were assigned to a position of honor.

That has proved too much for Messrs. Malipiero, Respighi, Pizzetti, and Casella, who, with four others, made up the membership of the Italian commission of the festival. In a formal letter addressed to the president of the International Society for Contemporary Music, they and their colleagues, Messrs. Alfano, Sabata, Molinari, and Gatti, have declared their purpose to withdraw their support and to refrain from all co-operation; in fine, to dissociate themselves from the Salzburg enterprise physically, morally, and every other way.

Doubtful doings, perhaps, somewhere, that the Italian group should have thus hotly rebelled. Possibly a light flashed into a commercial corner would disclose the source of trouble, and the lantern's rays might strike upon the features of a manager or publisher. But the Salzburg Festival, only in its second year, can scarcely be supposed to furnish much opportunity for engagement-getting and music-selling exploitation. If the issue pertained to opera, the guardians of Italian art could not be imagined as suffering slight from any committee whatever. It would be strange, indeed, if they did not take care to dominate the committee's counsels at the first moment of organization. But in the case of the Salzburg Festival, where chamber music seems to have been chiefly in question, circumstances were rather novel. Whether those in charge of affairs at Zurich acted justly or unjustly may not be evident now. But the quality of their decisions will appear in all clearness when the works submitted by the Italian composers become known, through performance, to the concert world.

### The Liquor Issue in Manitoba

### Modern Music of the Italian School

## Russia's Transport System

By J. RIVES CHILDS

ALTHOUGH marked improvement in communication and transport facilities has taken place in Soviet Russia within the past two years, or since the enactment of the new economic policy, it seems hardly necessary to add that there is still much left to be desired in these services.

The fact that all public utilities have been restored to something like a self-sustaining basis has meant much for their recovery. A virtual end has been put to the purposeless wanderings of the thousands who have been attracted to the making of railway or steamship journeys of days in duration because there was no fare to be paid. This practice in itself constituted an enormous wastage in motive power, and brought about very great deterioration in the means of transport.

That is past, and the Government for some time now has been spending large sums in the replacement of worn-out rolling stock and railway engines (obtained from Sweden and Germany) and in the renovation of the larger railway stations of Russia, which had been allowed to fall into dilapidation. To one who passed through some of these stations in the trying days of 1921, when the floors of them were literally covered with sleeping, homeless human beings in all the squalor of refugees, it hardly seemed possible that such buildings could be restored to the state of order and repair which is beginning to characterize them today.

It is chiefly by this comparison with 1921 that the conclusion is possible that there has been a very great degree of improvement in both transportation and communication facilities in Soviet Russia. In 1921 and well into 1922 the receiving of a telegram in Russia, even but 100 miles removed from its point of origin, was as uncertain as that of a letter dispatched through the government postal service. In 1922, at Kazan, Simbirsk, or Samara on the Volga, five days were sure to elapse before the receipt of a telegram from Moscow after its dispatch; that is, if it were received at all. From two to three weeks were required for the sending of a letter from Petrograd to Kazan or Samara. For that matter, ten days are required even now. But, even through the famine, both postal and telegraphic communications were maintained by the Government in the heart of the famine regions.

It is difficult to state whether the transport system of Russia ever came to face, under the management of the Bolsheviks, an actual collapse. Probably the nearest approach to anything like a crisis came a year ago, when the problem was presented of moving the millions of tons of foodstuffs destined for famine relief. Due, in large part, to American enterprise, this task was successfully accomplished, though it subjected the transport system to a very great strain.

Fortunately, a large part of this particular burden fell upon the water transport of the Volga and its tributaries, and water transport has suffered less during the revolution than the railway transport. For one thing, the river steamers are oil burners, and Baku on the Caspian, into which the Volga flows, offers a most convenient source of supply. Production of oil has been kept more nearly normal than that of any other natural resource of Russia during the past six years.

Today this transport service on the Volga offers no very great points of difference from those which prevailed before the war. There is regular steamer service from Rybinsk to Astrakhan. It is but five days from Nijni Novgorod to the mouth of the Volga, on the Caspian Sea, and there is a daily service each way.

For many reasons, the recovery of the railway transport has not been anything like as rapid as that of the water transport. For one reason, the Russian locomotives are largely wood burners, and the service of providing this wood has been considerably disorganized. Then there is the work of maintenance of the roadbeds, which has been neglected; how much, it is difficult to judge. The improvement which has taken place in the railway service may best be judged, as has been previously stated, by comparison.

### Editorial Notes

NO ONE who has ever been in a position to observe the effect which good reading has on the morale of men will doubt for a moment the sentiment in a letter of thanks recently received by the British and Foreign Sailors' Society. It is as follows: "I have sailed on ships without libraries and on ships with them. The difference between them was remarkable." The society, by the way, has some 600 cabinets which are transferred from ship to ship as the books are read. Each cabinet contains thirty books, one of which is the Bible. Not only novels and books of travel have been found acceptable, but books of reference also, such as encyclopedias or copies of Whitaker's Almanac. "The men sometimes start an argument," said the society's secretary in explanation of this fact, "as, for instance, with regard to when the Wars of the Roses started, or when Magna Charta was signed, and they want perhaps to settle the matter right then and there." One never can tell where scholarship may be found!

IT is difficult to repress a certain sympathy for Dr. Pavloff, famous Russian physical scientist, and winner of a Nobel prize in 1904. Coming from chaotic and revolutionary Russia, his first experience of the good order of the United States was in being robbed of \$2000 in the Grand Central station, New York. Having been invited to address the Edinburgh Congress of Physiology, he found himself refused a British visa on his passport, because it had been issued by the Soviet Government—the only government in Russia. Although himself anti-Bolshevik, Professor Pavloff told inquirers at the pier that he is hastening back to Russia, where he insists law and order obtain.

Of course, the editor of the Monitor had to read columns of fight news to be able to comment on an event which is not merely mercenary in intent, but degrading, brutalizing and demoralizing in character?

Nonsense! Anyone with intelligence enough to edit so good a paper as the World-Herald knows that the words "prize fight" connote all that. And the depositors of the broken banks in Shelby don't have to read at all to comprehend the reasons which brought the prize-fighting crew to their little town.

In 1921 travel out of Moscow to the east or south was almost impossible except by special car, as there were only two classes, that provided in box cars and another in old third class coaches. Now one may travel almost anywhere in one of the Russian international sleeping cars, to Nijni Novgorod, Kazan, Samara or to Kharkov, Odessa, or Batum. A year ago the movement of even preferential freight from Moscow to Kazan, approximately 400 miles, required a month to six weeks. Today freight is being moved over the same route in a period of time rarely exceeding four days.

No such improvement from the low level of deterioration and disorganization which the transport service reached could ever have been possible without the co-operation of the transport workers themselves. Fortunately for Russia, the esprit de corps among these workers has been during the last few years such that at the beginning of the revolution there was much less sabotage on their part than on that of the trained personnel of other great enterprises. Station masters as well as higher officials remained in great part at their posts, instead of organizing in passive resistance against the Bolsheviks. The Soviet Government was quick to take advantage of this spirit and in consequence the transport personnel was kept more largely intact than probably that of any other in Russia. It is these men, made familiar by many years' experience with their work, who have kept loyal to the task in hand, to whom most credit is due for having preserved the transportation system from a positive breakdown and whose energy and devotion to work, rather than to politics, is making possible the slow but apparently persistent recovery of the transport system in Russia.